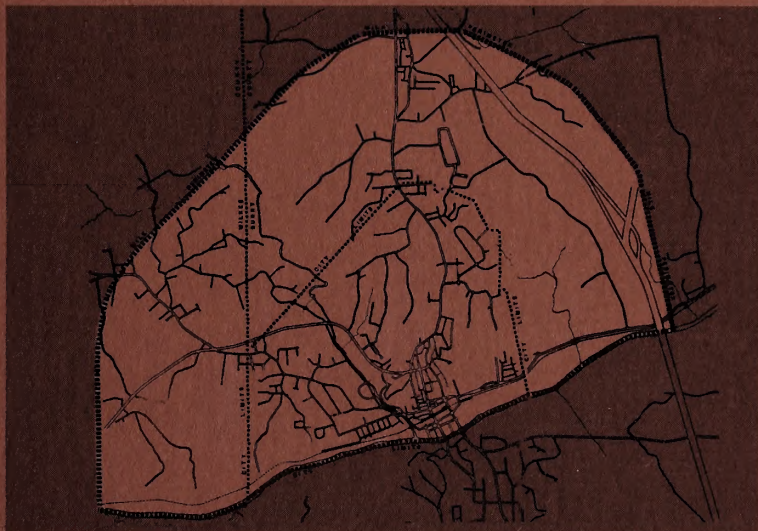


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COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM



ELKIN, NORTH CAROLINA

ABSTRACT

TITLE Community Facilities Plan and Public Improvements Program, Elkin, North Carolina

AUTHOR North Carolina Department of Local Affairs, Division of Community Planning, Piedmont Area Office, Salisbury, N. C. 28144

SUBJECT An analysis and recommendations of public facility needs and services, and a schedule of recommended public improvements for a twenty-year planning period.

DATE May 1970

LOCAL PLANNING AGENCY Town of Elkin, North Carolina, Planning and Zoning Board

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ABSTRACT This reports consists of two parts which are described as follows:

Community Facilities Plan inventories existing public facilities and services, evaluates their adequacy in terms of present and future needs, and makes recommendations relative to the public improvements needed during the planning period.

Public Improvements Program, lists needed public improvements by categories or departments and states justifications therefor, then lists the same improvements according to priority groupings for the twenty-year planning period.



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COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM



ELKIN, NORTH CAROLINA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Sincere thanks are extended to all those whose knowledge provided the information and data that made this report possible. To these persons the Elkin Planning and Zoning Board and the North Carolina Department of Local Affairs, Division of Community Planning, owe their debt of gratitude.

The preparation of this report was financed in part through an urban planning grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, under the provision of Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended.

PREPARED FOR:

THE TOWN OF ELKIN, NORTH CAROLINA

Dr. James A. Harrell, Mayor
Joe C. Layell, Town Clerk
R. Lewis Alexander, Town Attorney

TOWN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Luther G. Baker
Henry E. Dillon
Clyde A. Hall
David W. Myers
Jack A. Underdown

PREPARED BY:

ELKIN PLANNING AND ZONING BOARD

Fred C. Norman, Chairman
Raymond W. Harriss, Vice-Chairman
Ralph M. Bradshaw, Secretary
Dr. Linn Fincannon
Henry G. Brown
Joe Collins
John T. Kennedy
James O. Hayes
Harvey Osborne
Charles Winebarger

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
PROVIDED BY:

The State of North Carolina
Department of Local Affairs
G. Irvin Aldridge, Director
Division of Community Planning
George J. Monaghan, Administrator
Piedmont Area Office, Project Staff
Mathey A. Davis, Director
James A. Dunn, Jr., Planner-in-charge
G. Perry Whisnant, Draftsman
M. Eileen Antosek, Stenographer

April, 1970

Price: \$2.00

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PART 1

CHAPTER 1

COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

This report appraises existing community facilities and presents a plan for their future development in the Elkin planning area. It is an element of the Land Development Plan and a part of the continuous program of community development.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this study is to: (1) inventory the town of Elkin's existing community facilities; (2) evaluate them using standards to determine their present and future adequacy; (3) recommend steps to be taken to correct any deficiencies that occur; (4) prepare for the future needs of the town's projected growth; and (5) supply the bulk of the data upon which the subsequent Public Improvements Program which will program, by year, each of the improvements recommended by the Community Facilities Plan over a twenty-year period. The Community Facilities Plan will serve as a basic source of information and a development guideline for the community.

By analysis of its existing facilities, Elkin can see where it is perhaps lacking in the provision of the people's needs. By using experience gained from past mistakes and applying foresight, Elkin can begin preparation to make itself a more desirable community in which to live and work. The basic end result of this is progress.

SCOPE

The scope of this report is designed to include those facilities and services that provide for the public welfare of the citizens of Elkin. Included in this category are facilities that provide public safety, public works, utilities, transportation, health, education, recreation, and other similar areas. (See Map 1.) All of these facilities are planned for as they affect the community and its planning area.

STUDY AREA

The Elkin planning area includes the Town of Elkin and a one-mile "fringe area" surrounding the community. The purpose of planning in this fringe area is to guide growth and eliminate development problems that are occurring in areas that may become part of Elkin in the future.

The part of the fringe area that is within Surry County is controlled by Elkin through extraterritorial zoning.¹ Although Elkin has the authority to administer zoning regulations in the Wilkes County portion of its fringe area, it has relinquished that authority to the Wilkes County officials for zoning enforcement. Nevertheless, that portion of Wilkes County will be included in this study.

Particular attention, in some cases, will be given to Elkin's facility needs in coordination with the facilities of Jonesville, a contiguous municipality located south of the Yadkin River in Yadkin County.

¹General Statutes of North Carolina, 160-181.2

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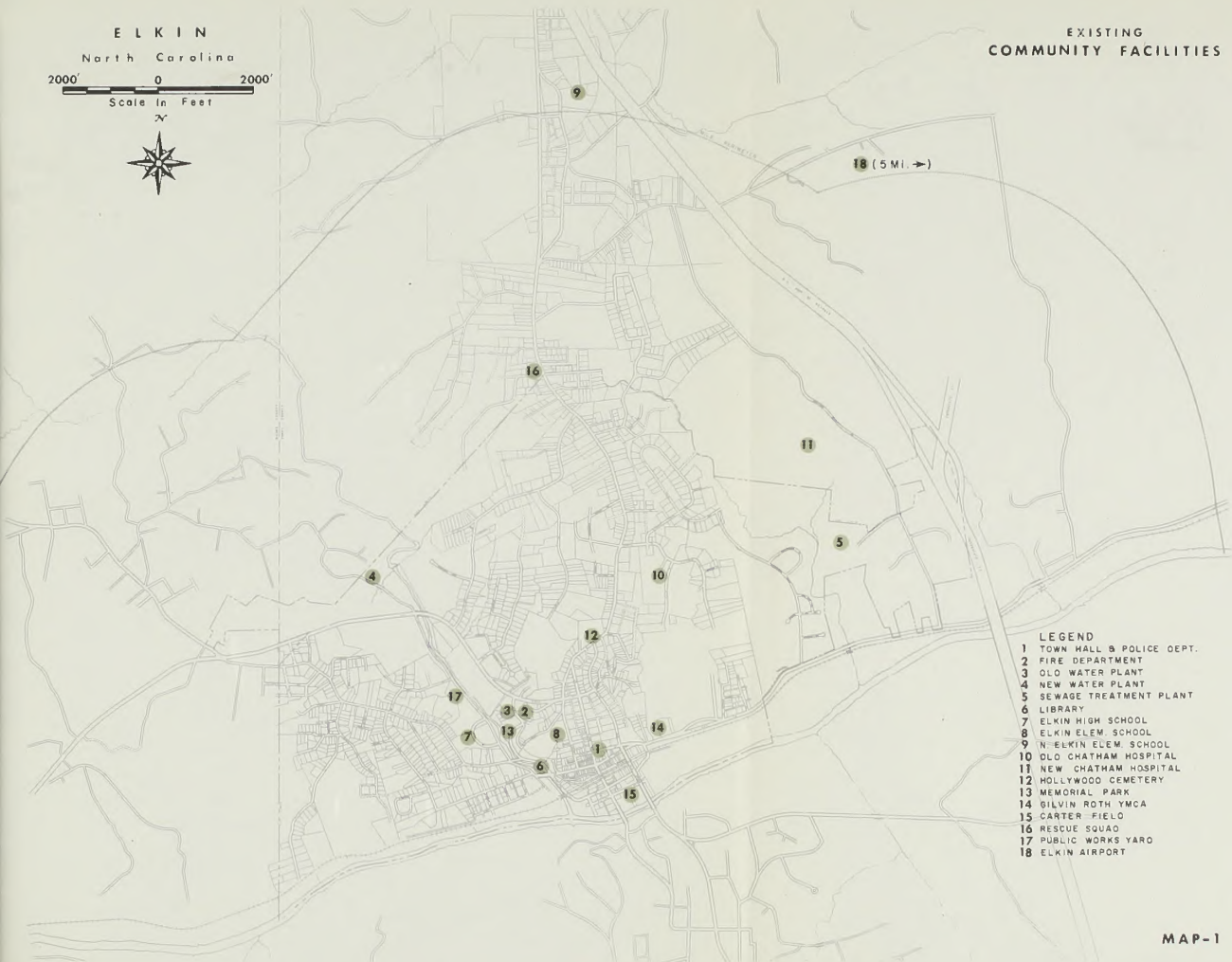
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EXISTING COMMUNITY FACILITIES



LEGEND

- 1 TOWN HALL & POLICE DEPT.
- 2 FIRE DEPARTMENT
- 3 OLD WATER PLANT
- 4 NEW WATER PLANT
- 5 SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT
- 6 LIBRARY
- 7 ELKIN HIGH SCHOOL
- 8 ELKIN ELEM. SCHOOL
- 9 N-ELKIN ELEM. SCHOOL
- 10 OLD CHATHAM HOSPITAL
- 11 NEW CHATHAM HOSPITAL
- 12 HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY
- 13 MEMORIAL PARK
- 14 GILVIN ROTH YMCA
- 15 CARTER FIELD
- 16 RESCUE SQUAD
- 17 PUBLIC WORKS YARD
- 18 ELKIN AIRPORT

METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in preparing this report was to inventory the existing facilities and services available in Elkin and compare them with a set of accepted planning standards. Next, the probable future demand for these facilities was examined and then recommendations were made for meeting this anticipated demand. These recommendations were set forth to render each facility adequate throughout a twenty-year planning period or through the year 1990.

POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS

In determining the growth considerations upon which this plan was based, an analysis was made of past population trends. These trends were studied in conjunction with current estimates to set forth a future population projection.

One of the basic tools for determining community needs during the next twenty years is the population projection. For example, it would be unwise to plan a new sewage treatment plant which would adequately serve the population two years hence, but which, due to an increased population would be inadequate in ten years.

Due to annexations, industrial and commercial development and the consequent increase in job opportunities from 1960 to the present, the 1970 and 1980 population estimates made in the town's Land Development Plan¹ warrant adjustment. These estimates, made in 1963, were based upon trends in the 1950's when the town's growth and expansion were moving at a much slower pace. But, first, let us look at the past trends.

¹Land Development Plan, Elkin, North Carolina, Division of Community Planning, N. C. Department of Local Affairs, December, 1963.

The Town of Elkin has grown from a small village in 1900 to a town of approximately 3,300 population today. The rate and number of growth is indicated by the following census figures (Table 1). The town shows only a small rate of growth during the 1940's and from 1950 to 1960. Since then, however, the town has annexed several tracts of its fringe area. These annexations, along with a dwelling unit county conducted by the Division of Community Planning in 1969, establishes that a higher growth rate be projected. With this in mind, the revised projections are indicated in Table 2.

Table 1 Elkin Population Increase by Rate and Number, 1900-1970

Year	Population	Number Increase	Percentage Increase
1900	800	--	--
1910	886	86	9.7
1920	1,195	309	34.9
1930	2,357	1,162	97.2
1940	2,734	377	16.0
1950	2,842	108	4.0
1960	2,868	26	0.9
1970 (est.)	3,300	458	13.9

Source: U. S. Bureau of Census. 1970 estimate by Division of Community Planning

Table 2 Population Projections, Elkin, North Carolina

Year	Population	Number Increase	Percentage Increase
1970	3,300	458*	13.9
1980	3,665	265	7.2
1990	4,000	335	8.4

*Increase over 1960.

Source: Division of Community Planning

Using the above projections as a guide, it is estimated that by the end of the twenty-year planning period, the area presently within the existing corporate limits of Elkin will have a 1990 population of 4,000 persons. Of course, if sizable annexations occur, the town's population will increase accordingly and it is safe to assume that some annexations will occur between now and 1990. With growth of this magnitude, the town will have to prepare itself through adjustment of its community facilities to adequately accommodate these new inhabitants and their demands.

Elkin's fringe area population, for the most part, is centered around the West Elkin-Pleasant Hill community in Wilkes County and the North Elkin community along Highway 21 directly north of town.

The 1970 estimated population for the entire fringe area is 1,350; of which 630 persons live in the Wilkes County portion of the planning area. It is projected that the 1980 fringe area population will be approximately 2,000 persons and that by 1990 the fringe area could possibly contain as many as 2,750 to 3,000 persons. This would mean that within the next 20 years, the Elkin planning area could have a population of about 7,000 persons.

No attempt will be made at this time to project the area's population by specific age groups. Although it would define school, recreation and health recommendations to some degree, it is felt that such prognostications should wait until after the 1970 census. The new census, which will have age group breakdowns, will provide a more accurate and updated means of determining both existing and future age groups. This census data will be made available in late 1971. The Elkin

Planning Board's duty will then be to apply that information to this plan for updating, if any is needed.

In projecting populations by area (which is required for school, recreation, water and sewer planning) it is anticipated that most of the vacant land within the existing town limits will be utilized by the twenty-year planning period. Area growth in the fringe area will occur more rapidly in the West Elkin-Pleasant Hill areas in Wilkes County; along Highway 21 north in the North Elkin-State Road communities of Surry County; at the new hospital site off Johnson Ridge Road; and, along Interstate 77. All of these areas will eventually require many public facilities and services from the Town of Elkin, thus the reason for their being included in this long-range plan.

CHAPTER 2

PUBLIC SAFETY

FIRE PROTECTION

PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

The Elkin Fire Department is located on Front Street, just off NC 268. There are two full-time firemen employed by the town and one of them is on duty at all times. The department has approximately 25 volunteers; the majority of them work in the general vicinity of the station. Upon hearing the alarm, the men can arrive at the trucks within minutes.

Training of the volunteers is supplied by a County Fire School and individual fire training courses conducted at the local unit. The Department has two drills per month, 12 months per year, with an average from 15 to 18 men participating. Several of the firemen have attended the courses offered at the State Fire College. Training in combatting fires takes place when old buildings are donated to the department for incineration.

The department inspects industries and businesses on a yearly basis looking for fire hazards. Residences are inspected only upon invitation of the homeowner. The County Fire Marshal lives in Elkin and is responsible for inspecting county offices and property, and places used for public gatherings. The department also participates in education and publicity campaigns. This is done especially in the schools in connection with National Fire Prevention weeks.

Fire protection service is provided to the entire town area. The Wilkes County portion of the fringe area is under the jurisdiction of the Pleasant Hill Volunteer Fire

Department. The station is located about two miles from the Elkin town limits. Equipment includes a nine-year old truck with a 500 gallon pumper and a new 1,000 gallon tanker. The Pleasant Hill Department has approximately 50 volunteers. The county Fire Marshal considers both the department and its equipment as adequate.

With the cooperation of Chatham Manufacturing Company, the department has an efficient, speedy alarm system. Every fireman has a radio monitor to receive calls at his home that can be turned on by an operator at Chatham's main gate. The system has five tone groups so that individuals or the entire department may be summoned according to the tone sounded.

To make the system even more efficient, when a fire call is received, firemen at the station go to the fire with the equipment, allowing volunteers to go directly to the fire scene from their homes or wherever they receive the call.

Sirens are activated at Chatham's main gate which is manned 24 hours a day.

The Surry County portion of the fringe area is under the jurisdiction of the State Road Volunteer Fire Department which is located about four miles north of the Elkin town limits. Its equipment includes 38 volunteers, a 500 gallon pumper and a 1,000 gallon tanker. This department is also considered to be adequate. The towns of Jonesville and Arlington (south of the Yadkin River in Yadkin County) both have twenty men volunteer units with 500 gpm pumpers. If an extreme emergency would occur in Elkin, all of these departments could send equipment and men.

Equipment

The major fire fighting equipment of the Elkin Fire Department consists of the following:

1. 1952 American LaFrance custom pumper (750 gpm)
2. 1941 Barton front mount pumper (500 gpm)
3. 1967 Chevrolet pickup truck
4. Auxiliary tank truck with 2,000 and 3,000 gallon capacity
5. Respirator, grappling hooks, and an adequate supply of hose and ladders
6. An adequate communications system

Fire Station

The fire station was built in 1965 and is both adequate and modern. The \$65,000 brick building has two bays, living quarters, kitchen, lounge, meeting room, and approximately 15 paved parking spaces.

The Fire Underwriters Insurance Bureau has classified the town as having an insurance rating of 8. This is the usual rating for towns of Elkin's size with volunteer fire departments. However, because of the updated equipment, Elkin qualifies for reasonably low insurance rates. In two years though, Elkin will be required to replace the 1941 pumper to keep its low rate standing.

The location of the station is near the center of town, with quick access to the high value district (Map 2). A flashing stop light is needed at the intersection of Front Street and NC 268 at the fire station. The light should be put in use when an alarm is sounded to warn motorists that a fire truck is coming.

Recommendations

1. It is recommended that consideration be given to replacing the 1941 Barton pumper. The standards set forth by the National Board of Fire Underwriters require that vehicular equipment should be replaced after twenty years of age. The 1952 vehicle should be replaced in 1972 and the 1958 vehicle in 1972.
2. A flashing light should be erected at the intersection of NC 268 and Front Street.
3. All equipment should be scheduled for periodic replacement.

CIVIL DEFENSE

Civil Defense headquarters and communications system are located in the office of the full-time Director of Emergency Services at 213½ N. Bridge Street in downtown Elkin. This office works with area civil defense, police, fire and rescue services and coordinates their activities. It also maintains the communications system that links all of these public service agencies.

There are 60 shelter spaces at the Elkin First Baptist Church on Gwyn Avenue, and 91 in the Elkin Post Office on West Main Street. These shelters currently are stocked with food and medical supplies. Although not designated as public shelters, spaces also exist at the old Elkin water plant (72), Elkin Masonic Temple (231), and Central Telephone Company, Elkin office (319). These could be used in an extreme emergency.

A radiological defense monitoring system has been established at the town's old water plant with trained monitors. There is also a station at the Court House in nearby Dobson.

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PLEASANT HILL
FIRE DEPT.



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5 MILES TO
STATE ROAD
FIRE DEPT.

PLEASANT HILL
FIRE DEPT.

ELKIN
F. D.

JONESVILLE
FIRE DEPT.

FIRE DISTRICTS

(High Value Areas in red)

Drills are held annually with the Civil Defense program being concentrated on the following: (1) shelter programs; (2) radiological defense programs; (3) training programs. This department appears to be adequate and no recommendations are offered at this time. The department is financed by both city and county funds.

RESCUE SERVICE

The Elkin Rescue Squad, organized in 1940, is a volunteer organization. This 27-member unit houses its equipment in the Elkin fire station on Front Street. Equipment, valued at \$24,000, includes a 1962 International light duty rescue truck, a 1965 Chevrolet carryall ambulance, a 1946 GMC panel truck (in need of replacement), and two trailer-mounted boats (with motors). The Rescue Squad and three rural fire departments have radio communication on the same frequency. The vehicles are also on a radio "hook up" with the Surry County Director of Emergency Services office in downtown Elkin.

In 1968 the Rescue Squad answered 41 calls for a total of 566 man hours. The squad spent 1,156 hours in training and recorded 3,600 miles on its vehicles. The members participated in 28 meetings and drills.

Other rescue squads in the general area include those located in North Wilkesboro, Mount Airy and Yadkinville. However, the Elkin planning area residents come under the jurisdiction of the Elkin Rescue Squad. If an extreme emergency would occur, support from these units would be available.

The Town of Elkin contributes \$1,000 per year for the operation of the Rescue Squad. The rest of the squad's expenses are met through county and state funds, private contributions and special fund raising events.

A major project being undertaken by the squad is the covering of all abandoned wells in the area with concrete slabs; with the owner's permission, of course. This is a well needed service and the accomplishment of just one life saved through this service will be a handsome reward for those who labored in this endeavor.

The squad has plans to build its own housing in the next year or so. The building will provide meeting and office space, communications and living areas, lounge, kitchen, and a four-vehicle (2-bay) garage and storage area. The building is sorely needed in that no separate meeting or training space is provided for the squad. When combined with the Fire Department -- both facilities become cramped. The squad has grown to the point that it needs its own individual building. The biggest problem that exists for the construction of that building is the non-availability of a site and cost of the construction.

The Elkin Rescue Squad has an active training program. Many of its men have attended the N.C. Rescue Institute at Chapel Hill, the ambulance attendants school and the N. C. Rescue College at Raleigh. Courses on rescue techniques and first aid are presented at the local unit.

Recommendations

1. It is recommended that a site be acquired as soon as possible for the construction of the Rescue Squad building. The site should be on or close to a major thoroughfare to permit quick and safe exit and

entrance of equipment. This site should be large enough for future building and parking expansion.

2. The 1946 GMC truck should be replaced with a new carryall type rescue vehicle.
3. All existing equipment should be scheduled for periodic replacement.

POLICE PROTECTION

PERSONNEL

The Elkin Police Department provides law enforcement services within the corporate limits of Elkin; the one-mile fringe area is under the jurisdiction of the respective Wilkes or Surry County Sheriff's Department. The police staff includes a Chief, three sergeants, four patrolmen and one metermaid. The town also has an auxiliary police force of 15 persons.

The department is divided into three 8-hour shifts. These shifts are from 8-4, 4-12, and 12-8 AM. Two men of the 8-man force are involved almost constantly in relief duty (such as filling in for a sick officer, or an officer on compensatory time, or one who is tied up in court), which makes only a two-man shift. Since the town's current population is estimated at 3,300, the officer-resident ratio (per shift) is one officer per 1,650 persons. The standard usually quoted by planners is to have one officer per 500-600 persons.

There is no set frequency for vehicular patrol throughout the town, but all areas within the corporate limits

receive general patrol. The only time this department goes outside the town limits is concerning police investigation matters, except in pursuit cases.

The type of training for the recruits as well as the regular police force has largely been "on-the-job" training under the supervision and guidance of the Chief. Several of Elkin's policemen attend a ten-week course in INTRODUCTION TO POLICE SCIENCE which began in February, 1969, at Surry Community College in nearby Dobson. The course is designed to offer basic knowledge in police techniques to officers from Surry, Yadkin and Wilkes Counties. This 120-hour course (four nights a week, three hours a night, with no pay for attending same) is the preliminary step towards a two-year degree program for policemen that is offered by the N. C. Department of Community Colleges.

BUILDING FACILITIES

The department occupies the basement level of the Town Hall. Entrance access is gained by Court Street and an alley-parking area. Room space includes an office for the Chief, an officer's office-communications room, a locker and records room, storage room, bath, and jail facilities.

The jail can accommodate 14 persons with its several cells. Prisoners are separated by sex and degree of offense. State legislation limits the holding of prisoners in municipal jails to 24 hours or less. Municipal jails are solely for temporary holding of prisoners until they can be tried or transferred to a county or state jail. When the prisoners do not post bond in Elkin, they are transferred to the Surry County jail.

The office space is cramped but neat and well maintained. An excellent system of records is being kept and an adequate, but limited police library is maintained. Five off-street parking spaces to the rear of Town Hall, and two spaces on Court Street are provided for the department.

Elkin's police department is operated on a 1968-69 budget of \$57,800 which is 10.9% of the total town budget.

EQUIPMENT

Equipment for this force consists of two police cruisers, equipped with a police radio for communicating with the Elkin Police station. The vehicles are a 1969 Ambassador and a 1968 Chevrolet. The policy for replacing these vehicles is to trade one of them every year. This enables the department to always have a new automobile and one that is only a year old. It also affords a better trade-in value when purchasing a new police cruiser.

The radio system is on a hookup with the Surry County Sheriff's Department, Mount Airy Police Department and the N.C. Highway Patrol in Salisbury.

Elkin's police force also has several items and pieces of equipment and weapons used in the enforcement of laws. Traffic control, however, is the major enforcement problem in the community. Criminal actions have been kept at a minimum. The Elkin Police Department, local Sheriff's Departments, and the N.C. Highway Patrol cooperate in the necessary enforcement tasks.

STANDARDS

The following standards are considered requisites for a town of Elkin's size to have adequate police protection:

1. The police officer-population ratio is at least one officer for each 500-600 population.
2. Part-time assistance is provided by non-police personnel for such functions as protection at school crossings, mass public meetings/functions, and for emergency services.
3. All areas of town are patrolled on a frequent basis; the police station is situated on a major thoroughfare for ease of access and movement.
4. The station is located adjacent to the central business district on a site which affords room for expansion.
5. Off-street parking is available and accessible.
6. Full-time clerical and secretarial help is provided.
7. An active and comprehensive police training program.

Recommendations

1. It is recommended that the Elkin Police Department be increased by two officers as soon as possible. With two men of the present department constantly being utilized in relief duty, the existing force needs bolstering. This action would permit three "full-time" officers per shift which would meet the standard of one officer per 600 residents.
2. Existing communications equipment needs updating. The mobile units are old and should be replaced. It is recommended the town obtain the Interstate and "C" code systems.

3. A portable communications system (walkie-talkies) would be of great benefit to town patrol by foot and for directing traffic. With this equipment an officer could be in instant contact with the station.
4. It is recommended that the town purchase a three-wheel police motor scooter. This vehicle would prove invaluable to the force in its duties of patrolling the town and its 500-plus parking meters.
5. For the town to provide adequate police protection as the population increases, additional police officers must be employed as Elkin reaches certain growth levels. It is, therefore, recommended that the town hire additional police officers and equipment to meet the following schedule:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Officers and Equipment (Total)</u>
1970	10 police officers and 2 cruisers
1980	11 police officers and 3 cruisers
1990	12 police officers and 4 cruisers

CHAPTER 3

PUBLIC WORKS

WATER¹

On October 10, 1967, the voters of Elkin passed a \$2 million bond election for \$1,400,000 of water improvements and \$600,000 for sewerage improvements. Construction of a new three million gallon capacity water treatment plant was completed in late 1969.

The town had relied on its water treatment from a one million gallon per day treatment plant that had been remodeled from an older plant in 1939. That plant, due to unstable foundation conditions, was subject to total failure of its sedimentation basins. Its filter equipment was antiquated and the general condition of the plant was bad. The plant, located on North Front Street, was being called upon to produce 1.2 million gallons daily (mgd) average water production and this resulted in a 20% overload. Realizing the plant's inadequacy, the Town Board of Commissioners held the bond elections -- which passed -- and enabled the construction and expansion of the new system. The new system is discussed as follows.

WATER SUPPLY

Elkin's source of water is the Elkin River which is a tributary of the Yadkin River. The raw water is pumped from the river into a 20 million gallon settling basin and reservoir located a few hundred feet north of the new filtration plant. This raw water basin will provide for an approximate ten days supply without additional pumping from the Elkin River. Water from the reservoir flows through a 24" raw water main to a

¹Information in this section was provided by a report entitled Water and Sewer Facilities, Town of Elkin, N. C., by Moore, Gardner and Associates, Consulting Engineers, 1967.

rapid-mix basin at the treatment plant. This main could carry 6.0 mgd from the reservoir to the plant. The raw water supply should be adequate for the remainder of the planning period. If future demand does, however, far exceed the present capacity of the Elkin River and reservoir, ample water supply is readily available from the Yadkin River and/or the nearby Mitchell River basin.

A pumping station located on the Mitchell River could supply the Elkin water treatment plant with raw water by pumping it over the ridge at US 21 into the Elkin River. Elkin's system is not required to produce as much water as it might be in that the Chatham Company has its own water treatment and storage facilities. These facilities are located in the bottom land between the Yadkin River and Highway 268.

Water Consumption and Treatment

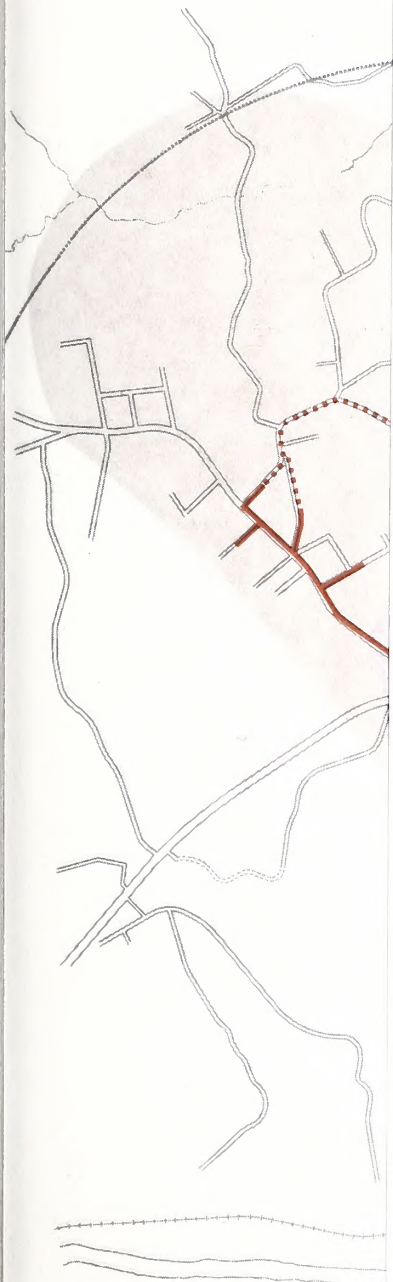
The new treatment plant is located on the Old Shoe Factory Road just north of NC 268. Its pumping capacity is three million gallons daily. This capacity has been computed by the consulting engineers as being adequate through the twenty-year planning period. At present, the peak consumption is 1.2 million gallons daily. The engineers project it will be 2.0 mgd by 1975 and/or 3.0 mgd by 1985. The new plant can ultimately be increased to a 6.0 mgd capacity facility.

The plant is classified as a "high rate type" and is truly an asset to the community. At the plant, the water is filtered to remove solids and chemicals, such as flouride, alum, lime, carbon. Activated silica, soda ash, etc., are added for purification purposes.

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A pumping station located on the Mitchell River could supply the Elkin water treatment plant with raw water by pumping it over the ridge at US 21 into the Elkin River. Elkin's system is not required to produce as much water as it might be in that the Chatham Company has its own water treatment and storage facilities. These facilities are located in the bottom land between the Yadkin River and Highway 268.

Water Consumption and Treatment

The new treatment plant is located on the Old Shoe Factory Road just north of NC 268. Its pumping capacity is three million gallons daily. This capacity has been computed by the consulting engineers as being adequate through the twenty-year planning period. At present, the peak consumption is 1.2 million gallons daily. The engineers project it will be 2.0 mgd by 1975 and/or 3.0 mgd by 1985. The new plant can ultimately be increased to a 6.0 mgd capacity facility.

The plant is classified as a "high rate type" and is truly an asset to the community. At the plant, the water is filtered to remove solids and chemicals, such as flouride, alum, lime, carbon. Activated silica, soda ash, etc., are added for purification purposes.

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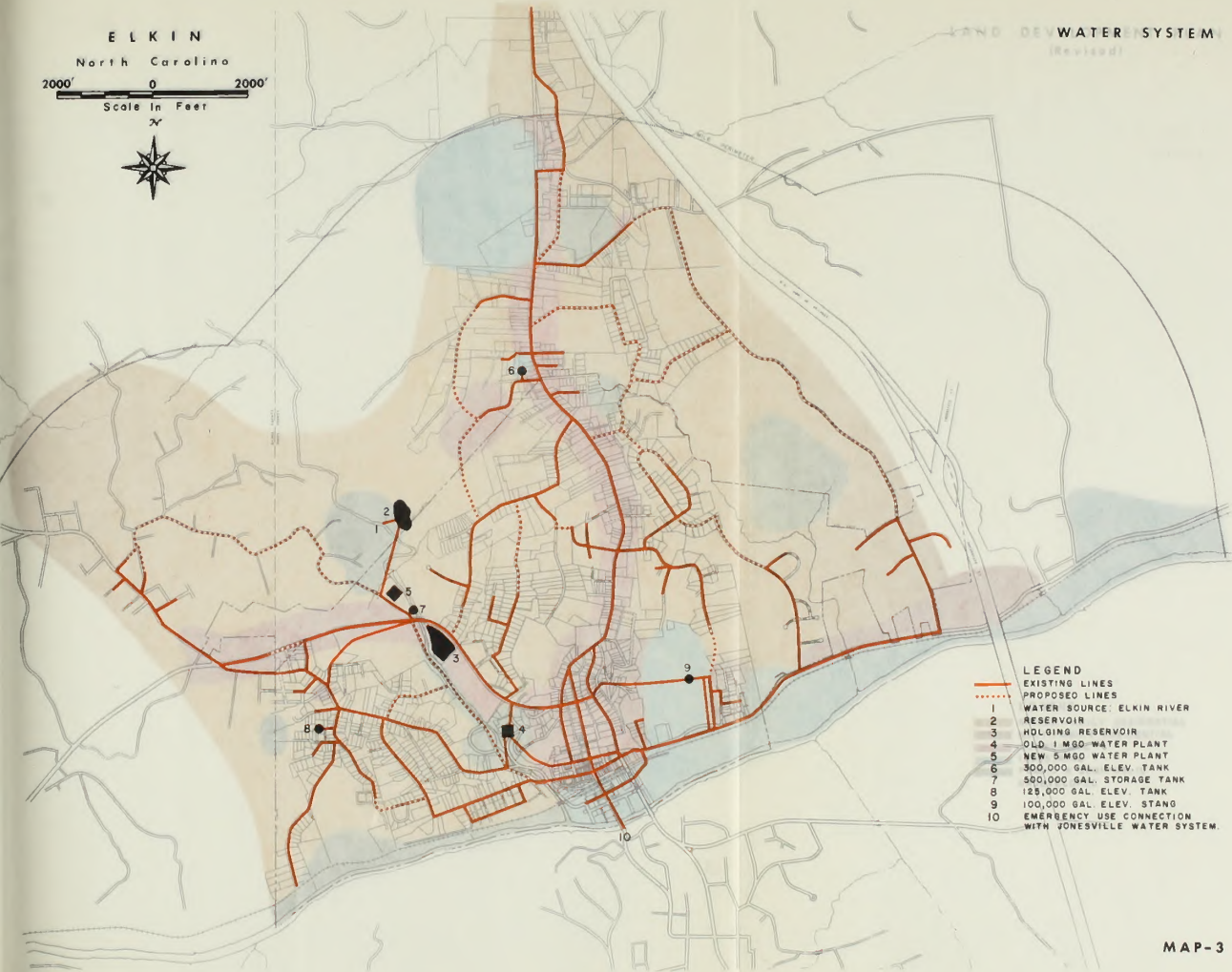
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LAND DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

(Revised)



LEGEND

- EXISTING LINES
- - - PROPOSED LINES
- 1 WATER SOURCE, ELKIN RIVER
- 2 RESERVOIR
- 3 HOLDING RESERVOIR
- 4 OLD, 1 MGD WATER PLANT
- 5 NEW 5 MGD WATER PLANT
- 6 300,000 GAL. ELEV. TANK
- 7 500,000 GAL. STORAGE TANK
- 8 125,000 GAL. ELEV. TANK
- 9 100,000 GAL. ELEV. TANK
- 10 EMERGENCY USE CONNECTION WITH JONESVILLE WATER SYSTEM.

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North Carolina

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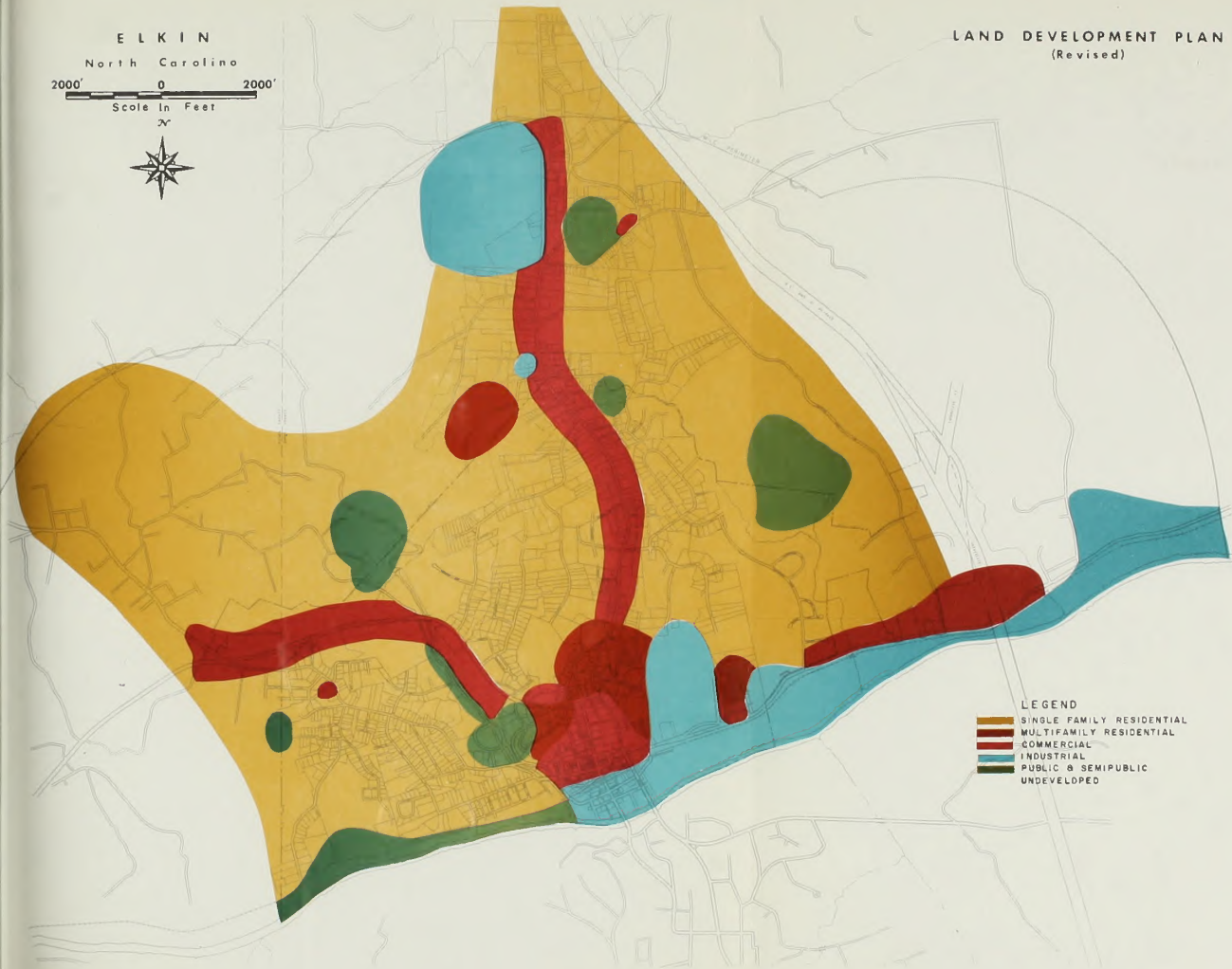
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LAND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(Revised)

- LEGEND
- SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
 - MULTIFAMILY RESIDENTIAL
 - COMMERCIAL
 - INDUSTRIAL
 - PUBLIC & SEMIPUBLIC
 - UNDEVELOPED



Water Storage and Distribution

After the water has been treated for human consumption, it then travels to several storage areas. The largest of these is a 6 million gallon holding reservoir located between the old and new treatment plants. Other storage facilities include: a 1 million gallon elevated stand (tank) located behind the Chatham Manufacturing Company; a 500,000 gallon tank at the new plant; a 300,000 gallon elevated tank at West Highland Avenue just north of the town limits; and 125,000 gallon elevated tank just off South Street. These storage facilities contain about 8 million gallons -- quite adequate for the planning period.

If an emergency should occur, Elkin and Jonesville could receive water from each other's system. An eight inch line running under the old Bridge Street bridge connects the two systems.

Pressured water from the elevated tanks and storage basins is distributed through a network of six, eight, ten and twelve inch mains -- the former being the most predominant. Water service is presently available to the entire development area of Elkin. Mains extend beyond the town limits into the "fringe area" to: (1) the West Elkin-Pleasant Hill community in Wilkes County; along Highway 21 into the North Elkin community; and along Johnson Ridge Road to the new hospital site. (See Map 3.)

COUNTYWIDE WATER AND SEWER PLAN

A comprehensive plan¹ recommending a countywide water and sewerage system has been prepared by an engineering firm for the Surry County Commissioners. The plan proposes connecting Elkin's systems with those of Dobson's, Mt. Airy and Pilot Mountain. The plan is feasible; if implemented, it could prove to be the answer to extended rural growth and suburban industry in the county.

The engineers state that Elkin's water is adequate through 1990. To implement the countywide plan they suggest that a new feeder main be constructed from the west side of Elkin near the new filter plant, to the south of town paralleling the Elkin River. From there it would continue east along NC 268 toward the communities of Burch, Fairview, and Crutchfield. Dobson's system would pick it up there and connect with Pilot Mountain's, thus completing the overall system. The plan also includes extending a feeder main from the proposed line on NC 268 along Brookwood Drive, Ivy Circle and US 21 into the North Elkin community.

The area around State Road and Pleasant Hill is included in the East Wilkes Water Association Study and is not considered by the engineers as contributing to the demand on a future Elkin source of supply. That water association, however, was never implemented and no further action has been taken due to that area's lack of interest. People in that area receive their water from private wells. Ground water is abundant for the area's present and anticipated population.

In August, 1968, Wilkes County Commissioners received a comprehensive water (and sewer) planning report prepared by W. K. Dickson and Co., Inc., Engineers, Charlotte, N. C. This

¹Comprehensive Water and Sewer System, County of Surry, N. C., Moore, Gardner & Associates, Inc., Consulting Engineers, February, 1968

report suggests a countywide system for Wilkes which would provide water service in the West Elkin-Pleasant Hill communities by revitalization of the East Wilkes Water Association and the construction of its system. The success of a system in this area will depend upon the attitude of those area residents. Recent history indicates they would rather have private wells than contribute the "tap on" expense required of the system's users.

Evaluations

The average quantity of water consumed in the United States is 150 gallons per capita per day. In Elkin, the average is nearer 200 gallons per capita per day. This does not represent domestic consumption alone; it includes also all commercial and industrial (excluding the Chatham Manufacturing Company) fire fighting and street cleaning requirements, and other public uses. Non-domestic users are likely to create the major demand, so careful attention must therefore be given them in any study of probable future water needs.

It appears that the filtering and pumping systems are adequate at the present time and will be so during the twenty-year planning period even if further annexations occur.

The majority of the residential development in Elkin meets the Underwriter's requirement of being within 500 feet of a fire hydrant. This, however, is the maximum distance they should be apart. A desirable policy in the central business district of a community is that the placement of fire hydrants be no more than three hundred feet apart. This standard also holds true for high density areas. Elkin, with only a few exceptions, meets this requirement.

Good design of distribution systems keeps to a minimum the number of "deadend" pipe lines to assure proper circulation of water. It will also provide valves at strategic locations so that service will be interrupted in only a small area when a line is being repaired. Thus, the water distribution system ordinarily takes the form of a "gridiron" pattern. Looping the mains in this manner makes it possible to supply every point of the gridiron system from two directions, thereby substantially doubling capacity and gaining in reliability.

Recommendations

1. The citizens of Elkin are indeed fortunate to have a modern water treatment plant and comprehensive distribution systems. Water supply, treatment, storage and general distribution are all adequate and should remain so for many years.

It is recommended, however, that consideration be given to connecting all dead-end lines with the regular gridiron pattern of the water system. Proper water circulation would be assured by this act. If deadend lines have to remain, it is recommended that they be replaced with no less than eight inch pipe.

2. In keeping with modern standards, it is recommended that any existing water lines of less than six inches in diameter be replaced. Water lines of this size do not permit enough water to pass through them to adequately supply a town of Elkin's size. A six inch main carries more than twice the volume of water of a four inch main but only costs about 10% more.

3. Consideration should be given to the placement of all fire hydrants less than 500 feet apart in the residential and less than 300 feet apart in the central business and high property value districts. In case of fire, such districts can only be adequately protected if a source of water is close at hand.
4. It is recommended that water service be extended to those areas shown on Map 3. These areas contain various types of existing and proposed development. If these general area locations are provided with water lines adequate for their prospective purposes, desired development at a minimum cost to municipal residents will be encouraged and facilitated.

SANITARY SEWERAGE SYSTEM

Adequate sewerage^{*} service is a very important factor to the well being of the people in the Elkin area. The proper disposal of all sewage^{**} is imperative in order to protect the health of residents in the community.

When inadequate sewage treatment facilities are present, the citizens of that area are vulnerable to a multitude of diseases. Some of the diseases arising from improperly treated sewage are typhoid fever, cholera, dysentery, parasitic worms, and various types of diarrhea.

^{*}The removal and disposal of sewage water by a system of sewers.

^{**}Refuse liquids or waste matter carried off by sewers.

THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM

Elkin constructed a primary type waste treatment plant with a total capacity of 800,000 gallons per day (gpd) in 1958. For ten years the town served only about 800 of the total 1,300 water customers. In other words, about 42% of the town's residents had to rely on septic tanks. These non-serviced customers pleaded unequal treatment by the town and that a health hazard was being created by the continued use of septic tank disposal. As a result of their demands and plus the fact that the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration of the U. S. Department of the Interior ruling that all waste passing into interstate waters (such as the Yadkin River) must receive secondary treatment, the Town Commissioners decided to update the sewerage system as they did the water system.

The \$1.38 million sewer program was financed by two local bond elections (\$600,000 in October, 1967, and \$345,000 in August, 1968) with the remaining funds coming from Federal and State sources. The projected was completed in the summer of 1969, and serves about 97% of the town's populace. The actual facility consists of a network of pipes and accessories (Map 4) designed to gather domestic and industrial wastes and transport these wastes to the treatment plant as quickly as possible. The plant is located at the end of Marion Road in the eastern part of town.

Engineers constructed the system so that sewage would flow primarily through gravity lines southwardly to a large line at the Yadkin River bottom. From here it flows eastward to a point where Dutchman's Creek enters the Yadkin and from there it is pumped to the treatment plant.

Sewerage service is confined to the area within the corporate limits. Fringe area users rely on septic tanks and, in some cases, outdoor privies.

Sewage exits buildings through "drain lines" which connect to sewer lines under the street. The majority of the town's under-the-street sewer lines (also called "lateral lines") are eight inches in diameter. The sewage normally flows by gravity down this network of pipes to where it is then funneled into a larger ten inch "trunk" line. This trunk line follows the Yadkin River east of town where it increases in size to a 21" interceptor line. The sewage continues flowing through this interceptor line until it enters the pumping station. It then is pumped through a 14" force main to the treatment plant.

Sewage Pumping Station

Due to the topography of Elkin, it was impossible for all sewage lines to have a gravity flow movement to the treatment plant. To move sewage from the western portion of town over the Elkin River to the eastern part of town, a pumping station was required. By use of pressure, this facility forces all sewage west of this river "over the hump", through a force main, to a tie-in connection with the main gravity system. Once it reaches the main line system, it can then continue onward by free flow to the sewage treatment plant, via the Dutchman's Creek pumping station.

Sewage Treatment

Elkin's treatment plant is in the process of being converted and expanded from a primary plant to a secondary plant by adding a trickling filter (high rate), recirculating pump house, necessary yard piping, and other site improvements necessary to accomplish the required change over at a capacity of 800,000 gpd. The old plant also had an 800,000 gpd capacity and served the town adequately with average usage in the range of 350,000 gpd. The expanded system will be expected to increase the average usage to 650,000 gpd. The expanded plant is expected by the town's engineers to be adequate throughout the planning period.

Waste enters the plant in both solid and liquid form, where it is first given preliminary treatment to remove sand, solids, and other inorganic matter. The function of the treatment process is to separate solids, commonly called sludge, and purify both it and the liquids. The separation takes place when the sewage passes through a series of grit chambers and screens.

One separated from the liquids, the solids are digested and deposited into sand beds. After drying in these sand beds, the sludge, which has an appearance somewhat similar to peat moss, is removed and can later be used as fertilizer. The liquid is treated by adding oxygen, chemicals, and bacteria to it to help purify it. Once purified, the effluent is discharged into Dutchman's Creek, which flows into the Yadkin River.

Evaluation

The completion of Elkin's sewer project will result in supply of sewer service to many of its citizens who have foregone this vital service over a long period of time. The project also provides secondary treatment facilities as now required by the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration. Both of these points were vital to the welfare of the town of Elkin.

Elkin residents are fortunate to have an expanded, modern sanitary sewerage service. The facility, with its capacity to treat 800,000 gallons of sewage per day, is computed by the engineers to be adequate until 1980 and possibly after that. The engineers' report for the county¹ states that "with some expansion of the plant by 1980 to 1.5 mgd, this plant should be adequate to the year 1990." If industrial wastes are prohibited by ordinance, a reduction in this capacity can be made.

The major sewage requirements in the Elkin area are the extension of outfalls to the service area and expansion of the present collection system into the area adjacent to the town limits. The engineers' report states that a pumping station will be needed in the North Elkin area to "lift" sewage to the treatment plant.

Long-range sewer service should be extended to those areas indicated on the sewage system map.

Recommendations

1. It is recommended that a survey of the entire Elkin sewer system be conducted at periodic intervals to determine if they are functioning properly and performing the duties for which they were designed.

¹ Ibid (see Water Section)

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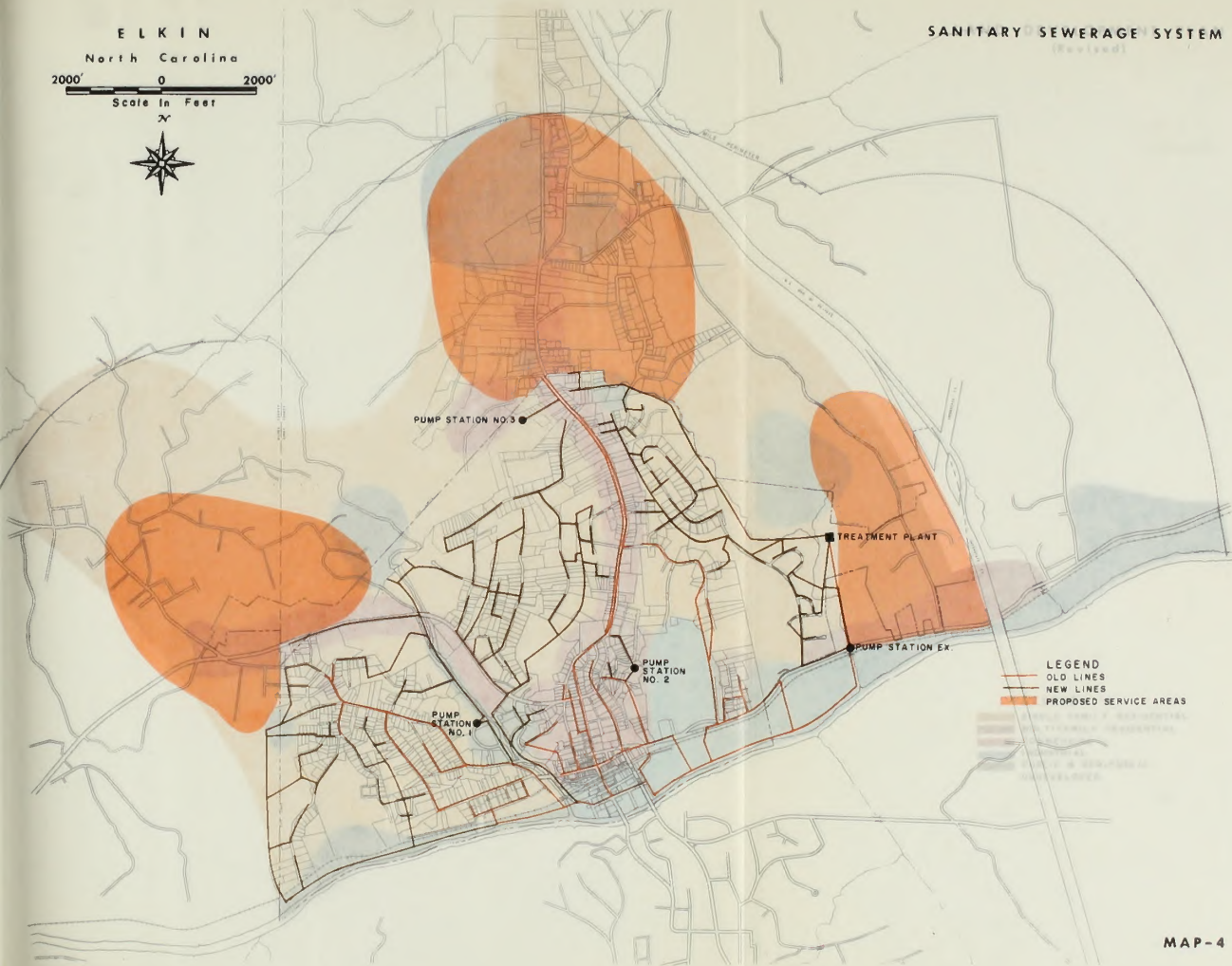
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SANITARY SEWERAGE SYSTEM

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MAP-4

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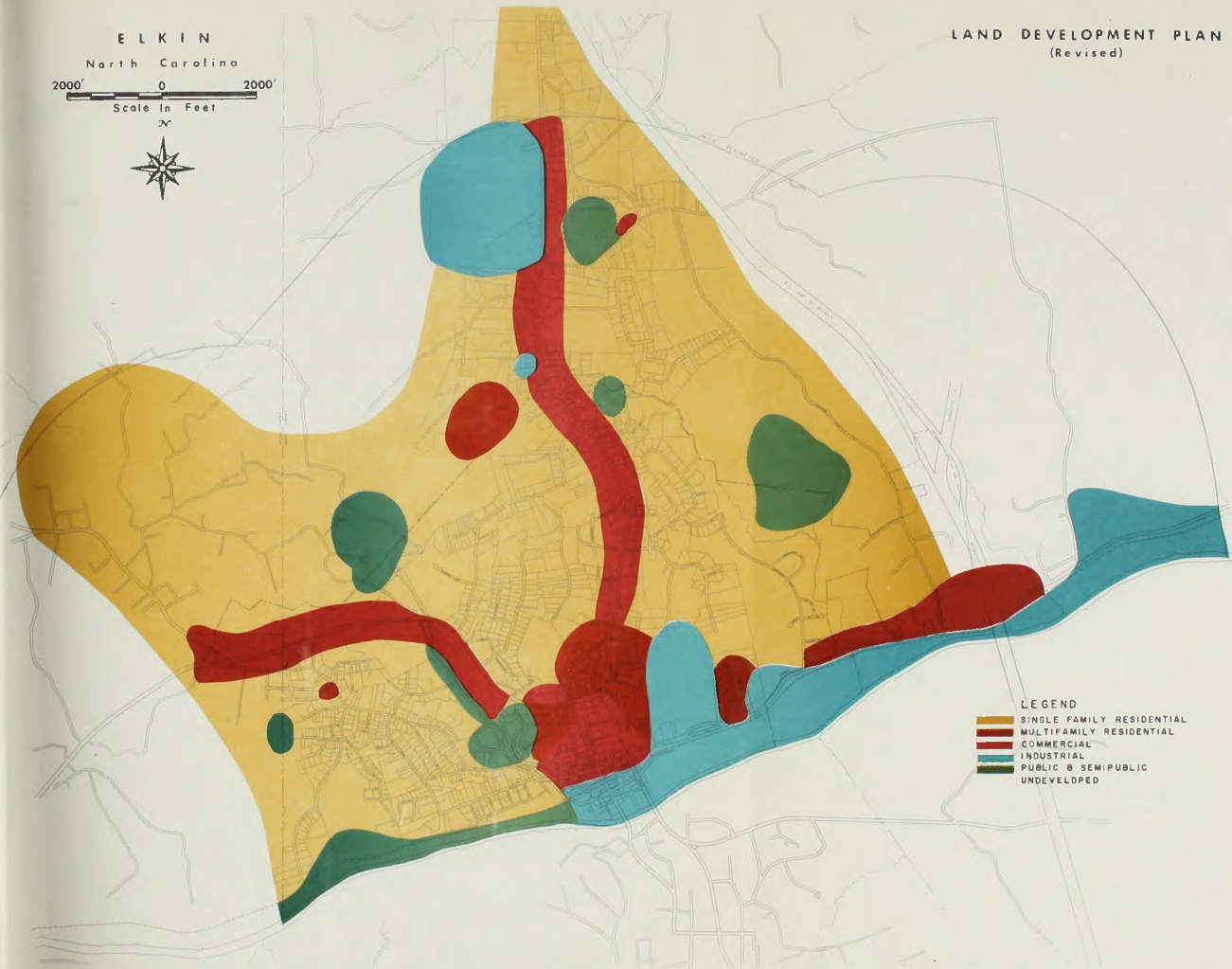
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LAND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(Revised)

- LEGEND
- SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
 - MULTIFAMILY RESIDENTIAL
 - COMMERCIAL
 - INDUSTRIAL
 - PUBLIC & SEMIPUBLIC
 - UNDEVELOPED



2. Sewage pipes, although they are designed to last an indefinite period of time, will on occasion clog with inorganic matter. When the sewage cannot flow freely, a back-up will occur causing offensive odors to emit through manholes. It is recommended that constant review of the system be enforced to prevent such an occurrence.
3. Septic tanks in urbanizing areas cannot be considered adequate for permanent use. As temporary facilities, they sometimes will be adequate if constructed in suitable soils but after extended use they cease to function properly. Consideration should be given to expanding the sewerage system into the areas immediately west and north of town. Top priority should be given to any area within the corporate limits.
4. With an anticipated planning area population, perhaps as high as 7,000 by the end of the planning period, it can readily be assumed that more sewage will flow through the existing lines. Eight inch lines only meet the state minimum. It is recommended that when needed, all eight inch lines should be replaced by lines not less than twelve inches in diameter.
5. Care should be taken in regard to the types of sewage disposed of by existing and anticipated industries. Some industrial processes pollute water with chemicals that destroy the bacterial growth operation, thus destroying its effectiveness in the treatment of sewage.

STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION

The adequate collection and disposal of surface water runoff are major means of protection against flood damage. Ordinarily, rain water is either absorbed by the soil or drains by gravity into the waterways. In a town, however, the waste in most areas is unable to reach the soil because of pavement and buildings. Since runoff water is much greater in the town, storm sewers and open-drainage ditches must be constructed to transport this water.

Storm sewers (much larger in diameter than sanitary sewers) are similar to sanitary sewers in that they both operate under a gravity feed system. This system of open and closed conduits collects and discharges the water by means of outfall sewers into natural water courses or designated runoff areas.

Ordinarily, storm water contains no harmful organic substances as does sanitary sewage. Therefore, it requires no treatment and can be discharged into creeks and streams without fear of pollution.

The amount of storm water that must be taken into account when storm sewer systems are designed depends on several variables: area and shape of the watershed, rainfall intensity; topography; ground slope; and character of ground cover.

EXISTING SITUATION

A great deal of Elkin's storm water is collected in the heavily urbanized areas of town (i.e., central business district and residential areas). It is then channeled by several independent systems of open and closed conduits to less developed locations and natural water courses such as the Yadkin and Elkin Rivers. Nevertheless, some minor flooding does occur at the following locations:

1. Standard and Commerce Streets between the railroad and Yadkin River.
2. Old Shoe Factory Road area.
3. West Main Street area.
4. East Main Street area.

At present, the town does not have any maps of the existing storm drainage system. Precise planning of future storm sewers cannot be determined until such a map has been made available. For an illustration of the approximate drainage basins in the Elkin area, see Map 5.

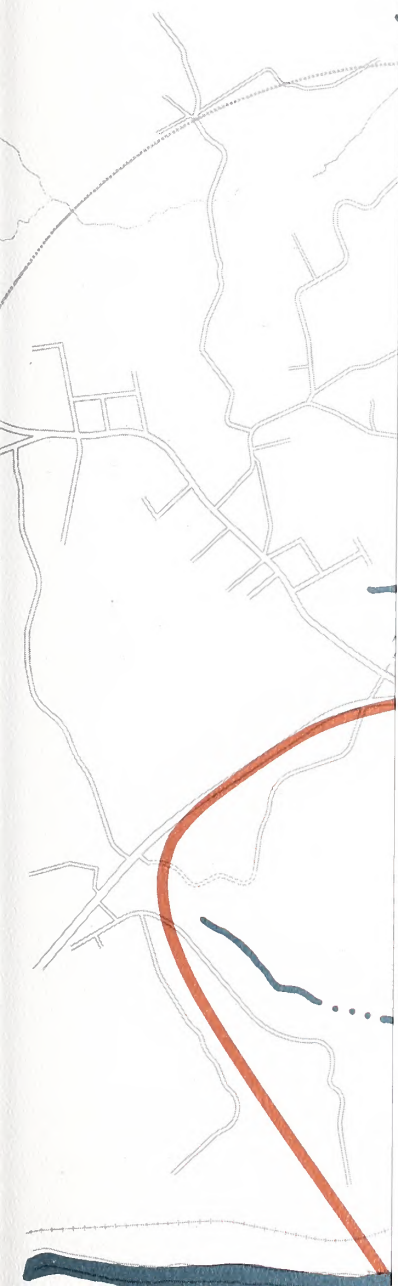
STANDARDS

A town's storm drainage system should have the capability of keeping all areas of the town well drained, even in heavy rainfall.

If natural drainage channels form the backbone of the drainage, these channels should be inspected annually for trash build-up, which may cause them to overflow. At least every five years these ditches should be completely rechanneled.

ELKIN

North Carolina



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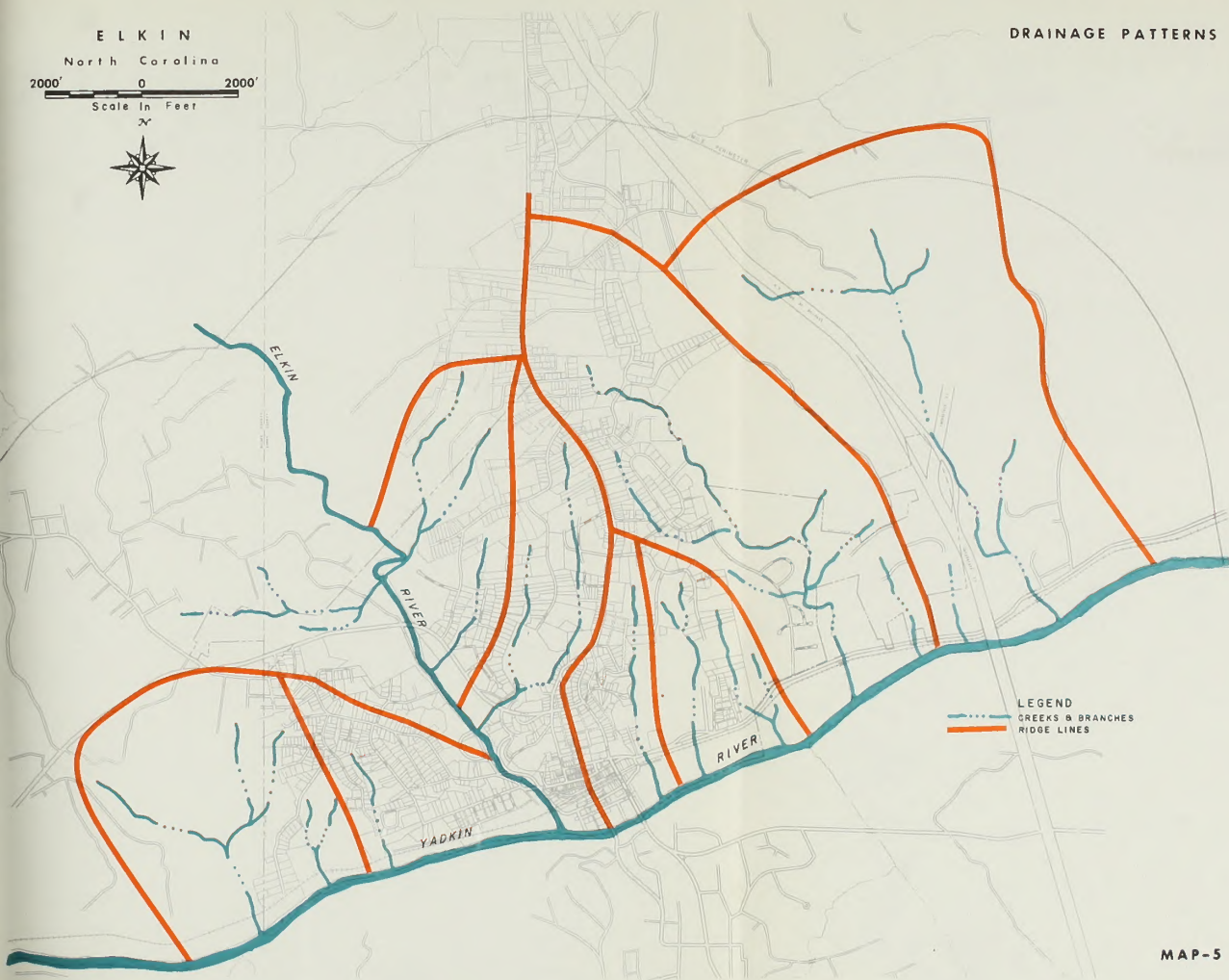
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DRAINAGE PATTERNS



If natural drainage channels continue to overflow from heavy rainfall, a program of widening and piping these channels should be initiated.

Subdividers should be required to install proper storm drainage facilities.

EVALUATION

The existing storm sewer system is considered adequate in that it meets minimum standards. There are many areas throughout Elkin that rely solely upon open ditches for surface runoff. If these ditches are periodically kept free of refuse and intense vegetation, they will continue to prove adequate in removing surface runoff to the natural water courses.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended that the town map the exact location of the existing storm drainage system.
2. It is recommended that annual checks of the system be conducted in order to determine whether or not the system is functioning properly.
3. It is also recommended that storm sewer improvements be made at the areas in town where flooding occurs after heavy rainfalls. First priority for the improvements should occur at the aforementioned locations.
4. It is recommended that Elkin adopt and strictly enforce regulations to insure that adequate storm sewers, drains, and paved gutters are installed in all future subdivisions.

REFUSE COLLECTION

INTRODUCTION

"Refuse", properly speaking, is a category covered by the broader heading of "waste", which includes all forms of discarded materials -- solid, liquid, and gaseous. Refuse will hereafter refer only to solid wastes (as distinguished from sewage, which is a liquid waste). Some of the classifications of refuse materials are garbage, rubbish, ashes, street refuse, dead animals, abandoned automobiles, and industrial refuse.

REFUSE COLLECTION SERVICE

Service is provided by the Town of Elkin to all areas within the corporate limits. Private firms operating on a fee basis make collections in the fringe area outside the town limits. This private collection system is adequate in the unincorporated area both now and during the planning period. The fringe area contains development that is too scattered for Elkin to service economically.

The frequency of collection is two times per week for residences, businesses and industries, with some exceptions. Some of the businesses in the fringe area assume a private responsibility for their refuse disposition.

Elkin employs the off-street method of refuse collection. Garbage is placed in cans in the residents' yards, but rubbish is stacked in piles at the street. These collections are

performed by the crews which travel with the collection truck. The process merely involves transferring refuse from the residents' garbage cans to a container which the crew carries. When this container fills, it is emptied into the collection truck.

The major equipment used in this operation are two closed body trucks which accommodate mostly garbage. An open body truck is used primarily for collecting rubbish and other bulky trash and any refuse that happens to be left by the other trucks.

Refuse collection personnel consists of four full-time and two part-time employees.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended that the frequency of collection service for commercial and industrial areas be increased to at least three times per week. A good portion of this waste matter is combustible. In the interest of public safety, it is unsafe for such refuse to accumulate and present a fire hazard.
2. It is recommended that the two closed-body trucks be replaced with closed-body packer trucks. This type of vehicle would save its cost in a relatively short time. Its advantage is that it compresses trash and garbage to take up a small amount of space and, therefore, fewer trips must be made to the dump.
3. With Elkin's anticipated population, it is recommended that the town purchase another packer type truck, open body truck and hire two additional full-time employees by 1980. This action will provide adequate refuse collection for the planning period.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

INTRODUCTION

There is no ready-to-use formula to calculate the quantity of refuse to be anticipated from a given population. It is generally accepted that between one and two pounds per person is typical. This amount will increase to approximately four pounds daily per capita when commercial and industrial establishments are taken into consideration. It is indeed important in the interests of public health, economy, and aesthetics that this refuse be disposed of in a safe and sanitary manner. Refuse that is not properly disposed of provides breeding places for flies, mosquitoes, and rats. These animals spread a multitude of infectious diseases.

Property values in the proximity of an open refuse dump are greatly depreciated. Such a dump is a perpetual fire hazard as one is seldom seen that is not burning at some place. Sparks from these fires often cause damage to adjacent property. The four odors and smoke produced by an open dump pollute the atmosphere and create a continuous source of annoyance. One can hardly imagine anything more unsightly than mounds of foul-smelling discards, rusty tin cans, old automobile tires, and castoff mattresses. No community with a vestige of civic pride should tolerate anything so offensive to people's sensibility.

REFUSE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

The town disposes of its refuse at a privately owned and operated dump which is located outside the planning area in the

North Elkin community. Access to this area is gained from US 21 via Carters Mill Road. The private dump consists of about 20 acres of land -- approximately one-half of which has reached capacity. While this facility is not as sophisticated as a sanitary landfill, it is operated adequately. Refuse is placed in dug trenches and is covered from time to time by fresh dirt. The dump's full-time operator has made attempts with some success, to eliminate rodents through poisoning. A bulldozer is the only equipment at this facility.

The dump is adequate for the private collectors who service the fringe area and should remain so for the planning period.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Refuse disposal is adequate for both present and future needs. However, the town should encourage the owners of this facility to convert into a "true" sanitary landfill.
2. Technical assistance for constructing a sanitary landfill can be acquired from the North Carolina State Board of Health, Sanitary Engineering Division.

PUBLIC WORKS YARD

The town utilizes a one-acre tract of land located on Shoe Factory Road adjacent to the Elkin High School Athletic Field. A concrete block building is located on the site and is used primarily as the town garage. Some vehicles are stored in the building, but the main purpose of the lot is to serve as an open parking area for vehicles and equipment.

STANDARDS

Maintenance areas utilized for municipal vehicles and equipment should be paved, fenced, and lighted.

A covered vehicle parking shed should be provided to protect vehicles from the elements.

The site should be located in an area that is compatible to such uses.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended that a new site of approximately three acres be purchased for a new public works building and storage yard. The existing site and building are located in an area that is exclusively residential and public (school and park).
2. Remaining at this location could have adverse effects on existing and future development in the general area. A new site should be located in or near an industrial area.

CHAPTER 4

HEALTH AND EDUCATION

HOSPITAL

The existing Hugh Chatham Memorial Hospital, which is located on Hawthorne Road, was built in 1930. Although it only has a capacity for 42 beds, 62 are currently located in the facility. Studies conducted over the years convinced the hospital's Board of Trustees of a need for a new hospital to replace this 38-year old edifice now being used. The decision to launch a capital funds drive for the building began in early 1968 and approximately 1.5 million dollars was received locally.

The abandonment of the present hospital and construction of a new medical facility at Elkin was recommended by the Department of Hospital Administration, School of Medicine, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and the North Carolina Medical Care Commission. Bed utilization, operating rooms, laboratories and nearly all ancillary services are inadequate for present needs as well as long-range requirements.

Foremost among reasons for the decision were the facility's functional obsolescence and overcrowded conditions, as well as a continuously swelling demand for medical services by the growing populations in the tri-county area of Wilkes, Surry and Yadkin Counties. The Hugh Chatham Memorial Hospital is one of four serving the area.

The new hospital will cost about \$3 million (of which \$1.5 million will be supplied by matching Federal funds), and will completely replace the existing Chatham Memorial as the area's medical facility. The location for the new hospital will be on a 175-acre tract of land in Johnson Ridge Road near the end of Dutchman Creek Road, and will be atop a hill about 1,500 feet from the roadway. It will be one mile north of NC 268 and about two and a half miles from downtown Elkin.

The 100-bed, all private rooms, hospital and an adjacent 50-bed nursing home will be erected at a cost of \$3.5 million. The site is adequate in size for both of these structures for many years. There is ample room for additional growth and development when such need occurs. A large parking lot with a capacity for about 70 automobiles will be located in the front of the structure. Special parking lots will also be provided for physicians and employees.

Plans are to convert the existing hospital into a nursing home (after the new hospital is completed) with a minimum of 50 beds and in all probability, 75 beds. Eventually, the nursing home will become consolidated in the new hospital complex.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. With the completion of the new Hugh Chatham Memorial Hospital, Elkin's medical facilities will be adequate throughout the 20-year planning period. More importantly, the hospital as planned will also serve to attract additional skilled medical specialists to the area.

Note: During September, 1969, the actual site for the new hospital had been cleared. The actual letting of the building contracts is not expected until mid-1970. Construction will require about 18 months (after contracts are awarded), putting the earliest use of the new facility in early 1972.

SCHOOL SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION

The quality of the schools and the competence of the teachers are two factors of crucial significance in the Elkin area. Though the measure of teacher quality cannot be discussed in this report, the adequacy of facilities and sites can be analyzed and evaluated with respect to prevailing standards.

STANDARDS

The principal standards which closely related to the situation in Elkin are:

School plants should be near the present and expected population centers, free from the nuisances created by railroads, factory smoke, noisy enterprises and strip commercial developments.

Both elementary and primary schools should not be adjacent to major thoroughfares. It is also desirable to have these schools located within one-mile of the majority of the residences served by those particular schools.

High schools should be centrally located and near a major thoroughfare. Large off-street parking areas should be provided at the high school site. The schools in Elkin generally meet this requirement.

The topography of the school site should not slope more than 10% over at least 40% of the area.

The National Council on Schoolhouse Construction
has stated:

- A. For elementary schools, it is suggested that these be provided a minimum site of 10 acres plus an additional acre for each 100 pupils of projected ultimate maximum enrollment.
- B. For junior high schools, it is suggested there be provided a minimum site of 20 acres plus an additional acre for each 100 pupils of projected ultimate maximum enrollment.
- C. For senior high schools, it is suggested that there be provided a minimum site of 30 acres plus an additional acre for each 100 pupils of projected maximum enrollment. Thus, the site of minimum size for a senior high school of 500 would be 35 acres.

The site size problem varies with the needs of the type of school organization and in terms of the age and development status of the particular community or school district. The foregoing site size guidelines, therefore, must be interpreted as minimums to which all should strive but most should exceed. It must be recognized that each type of situation has its own specific variations and conditions which must be studied before sites are chosen.¹

¹ National Council on Schoolhouse Construction, NCSC Guide for Planning School Plants, 1964, p. 27. (This is the standard used by the Division of School Planning, N. C. Department of Public Instruction.)

EXISTING SITUATION

Elkin's schools are administered by the Elkin City School System whose administrative offices are located beside Elkin Primary School on Church Street. The school system's boundaries are the same as Elkin Township. This would include of course, both the Town of Elkin and the Surry County portion of the fringe area. Some of the students, living in the Wilkes County portion of the fringe area (West Elkin-Pleasant Hill), attend the Elkin City schools. Others in that area attend either C. B. Eller Elementary in Pleasant Hill or East Wilkes High School which is east of Ronda.

Elkin's school system includes three schools:

Elkin Primary (grades 1-4) which is located at 229 Church Street in town.

North Elkin Elementary (grades 5-7) which is located on old U.S. 21 in the North Elkin community just outside the fringe area limits.

Elkin High School (grades 8-12) on Elk Spur Street in Elkin.

The county school bus system provides most of the student transportation to and from these schools.

Schools in the Elkin system enrolled for the 1967-68 school year a total of 1,310 students. Not all of these students resided in the planning area, but it could be safe to assume that a majority, or about 70%, of them do. Regardless of this and if past trends continue, it is projected that by 1980 there will be 1,560 students and about 1,875 students in 1990 (at the end of the planning period). Such growth would require additional classrooms at each of the schools, besides the fact that an additional school might be needed.

The pupil per teacher ratio in the Elkin schools is considered excellent, with its average of 22.6. North Carolina schools desire to maintain a pupil-per-teacher ratio of less than 30. Elkin is most fortunate to more than meet this requirement. There are 58 classrooms presently being utilized by 58 teachers (excluding principals and librarians). This, however, is only adequate for the present.

All of the original school buildings are of considerable age. Additions have been made periodically as the need for more room arose. The schools, especially Elkin Primary and High Schools, are limited in site size. Any additional expansion will further "cramp" the campus grounds.

The following table gives a breakdown on the individual schools in the Elkin area.

	Primary	Elementary Schools		High Schools	
	Elkin	N.Elkin	C.B.Eller	Elkin	East Wilkes
Grades	1-4	5-7	1-8	8-12	9-12
Enrollment	426	312	484	572	517
Teachers	19*	12*	16	28	24
Pupils/Teacher	22.4	26.0	30.3	20.4	21.5
Classrooms	19	12	--	20**	--
Site in Acres	10.25	8.2	22.0	14.08	24.01
Original Building	1914	1927	1966	1937	1950
Additions	1952	1948 1965	None	1949 1962 1969	1953 1954 1956 1960
Classrooms	I	I	I	A	A
Library	I	I	A	A	A
Auditorium	I	I	A	A	A
Cafeteria	A	A	A	A	A
Site Size	I	I	A	I	A
Parking	I	A	A	A	A
Future Plans***	New Bldg. Plans	Six new class-rooms	Two new class-rooms	Vocat. Bldg.	Music Bldg. Landscaping

I - Inadequate

A - Adequate

*Elkin Primary and North Elkin Elementary Schools share librarian.

**Does not include Band Bldg., shop, gym, Phys. Ed. Dept.,

Vocational Bldg., library or science lab.

***Architect currently working on new building plans; tentative plans for N.Elkin have been adopted.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations set up in this section are by individual schools. The following are some general recommendations for the entire system. Recommendations for the two Wilkes County Schools were presented in the recently published Public Facilities Plan, Wilkes County, N.C., Division of Community Planning, December, 1968. Further information on those schools and others in the Wilkes County system can be found in that report.

1. Elkin Primary School. The original building at this school is 55 years old and is completely obsolete. It is recommended that a new school building be constructed on the same site and upon its completion, raze the old building. The existing site location is adequate; however, ten adjacent acres should be purchased for expansion and future growth. Only 12 off-street parking spaces are available and this is totally inadequate. Spaces for a minimum of 30 vehicles should be made available.
2. North Elkin Elementary School. This facility is old and obsolete. The proposed six new classrooms should be constructed on the separate wing (constructed in 1965). The old 1927 building should be replaced by the end of the planning period. The site size is small and cramped. Twenty-four additional acres should be purchased for this site to be adequate for any additional growth during the next two decades. Off-street parking is presently adequate but will fail to be so as the expected growth occurs.
3. Elkin High School. The size of this site is much too small. For any future growth to occur and for parking and recreation space adequacy, a total of 35 additional acres should be purchased. The school has an excellent site location. Off-street parking is adequate at present, but will need to be enlarged by the end of the planning period.

4. General Recommendations

- a. The school buildings in the Elkin School System are quite old, especially when they are compared with those in surrounding towns and counties. The town should make every effort to construct new facilities in the system. This will be a MUST if the students in the area are to receive minimum educational needs.
- b. A new administrative building should be constructed on the school-owned property near the high school. At present, a house which was built around 1900 is being used for office space. This structure is dilapidated and obviously obsolete. A new central administrative office and storage building should receive a high priority. The existing office can be razed to make space for Elkin Primary School expansion.
- c. The Division of School Planning, N. C. Department of Public Instruction, should be contacted to prepare a comprehensive school plan for the future development of the facilities in the Elkin School System.

LIBRARY

EXISTING SITUATION

Prior to March, 1969, the Elkin Public Library was located in one room in the YMCA building on East Main Street. The library had about 3,300 volumes and was open to the public only three hours a day. Nevertheless, the Elkin Library had a yearly circulation of over 30,000 books. In fact, the Elkin Library circulated more books than some of the neighboring countywide libraries. It was this interest that helped get a new library for the town. The Surry County Library in Dobson, the County Seat, had also serviced the area with a bookmobile.

On March 10, 1969, a new \$500,000 library was opened to the public. This beautiful three-level building is located alongside Big Elkin Creek at the corner of Standard and West Main Streets. The building also serves as headquarters for the four county region of the Northwestern Regional Library Association. Out of the Elkin Public Library are dispatched all books for libraries now maintained by the regional system in Surry, Alleghany, Stokes and Yadkin Counties. Northwest Library bookmobile headquarters is now also located in Elkin. The library's bookmobile has a 1,500 book capacity. Stokes County has its own bookmobile and loads out of the branch library at Danbury.

Some of the services offered to the users of the library are an extensive collection of basic and technical reference books, catalogues, vertical file service (pamphlets, photos, etc.), periodicals and films. Several study-meeting rooms are available. The facility also has display areas -- one of which is currently being used to display art. As a regional library, the Elkin Library has access to the book collection of the North Carolina State Library. When a patron of the Elkin Library needs books or other reading materials not owned by the library, the materials are secured on inter-library loan from the State Library, free of charge. The library can borrow films from the Adult Film Project of the North Carolina State Library for both individuals and local organizations, also free of charge.

The present book stock of the Elkin and regional library is approximately 110,000 volumes. More volumes are currently on order which would increase the total book stock sizably. These books and periodicals are purchased with both State and matching Federal funds.

All current and anticipated volumes can easily be housed in the new library. The total book capacity can be increased by adding shelving, although the present shelving will be adequate for 20 years.

The regional headquarters, formerly in Dobson, are now on the third floor of the new library. Bookmobile units are on the first (or ground level) floor so that books may be loaded directly onto the vehicles from an elevator.

The Elkin Public Library is located on the street level, or second floor, and has a spacious seating-study area. Natural lighting from a large window area (overlooking the Elkin River) is augmented by fluorescent lighting. The building is airconditioned and has wall-to-wall carpeting.

The library is open to the public 58 hours per week. Permanent library hours are: Monday, Tuesday, Friday, 9 AM to 9 PM; Wednesday and Thursday, 9 AM to 6 PM; and Saturday, 9 AM to 1 PM.

A paved parking lot on the street level is available to employees and patrons. About 15 marked parking spaces are conveniently located near the library's front door.

A weekly radio program entitled VOICE OF THE LIBRARY is promoted by the Elkin Public Library. This 15-minute program usually features an interview with a local resident concerning books he has read or is reading. This program is carried over WIFM, a local radio station, on Wednesdays at 2 PM.

The West Elkin residents are served by two branch libraries operated by the Wilkes County Library. The Ronda Branch Library contains a changing collection of 2,400 volumes. The library contains 360 square feet of floor space and seating for 13 persons. The Ronda Branch is open Monday and Tuesday, 10 AM to 4:30 PM, and Wednesdays from 10 AM to 12 noon.

The Pleasant Hill Branch Library has more than 5,000 volumes, local and regional newspapers, 35 periodicals, and 500 reference books. The library contains 690 square feet of floor space and three standard reading tables. This branch library is open to the public 20 hours per week.

The present staff at the library consists of seven persons. Two are professional librarians (certified) who work for the Northwest Regional Library. They are the Regional Director and the Assistant Director (Regional). The staff also includes a Public Relations Director, bookmobile driver-librarian, a secretary, a DE student who assists, and a part-time janitor.

STANDARDS

The American Library Association holds that a municipal library system should serve to educate, to inform and to permit research recreation and aesthetic appreciation.¹ In order to accomplish these objectives, the library system should be oriented to meeting seven basic criteria:²

- 1) be available to all the people;
- 2) provide a supplementary means of continuing education;
- 3) be convenient, easily accessible and comfortably designed;
- 4) stimulate study and research through guidance programs;
- 5) be staffed with, or have access to the services of trained librarians;
- 6) have a collection of at least two books per capita, 40% of which should be of a permanent reference nature;
- 7) be open to the public at least 40 hours per week.

¹Public Library Service, American Library Associations, 1962.

²Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries, Public Library Association, 1962.

The recently completed report of the Governor's Commission on Library Resources in North Carolina further recommended that possession of detailed information concerning the people to be served is required for intelligent library administration at all levels.¹

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Elkin Public Library fulfills the American Library Association's seven basic objectives. It is ideally located, convenient to the downtown area and contains nearby parking. It has well over the standard of two books per capita, and for the 20-year planning period. This facility is truly a modern, attractive and well located community asset.

The only recommendations offered are:

- 1) planting, beautification, and landscaping the Big Elkin River area which borders the library;
- 2) paving the employees and bookmobile parking area on the ground level;
- 3) provide additional patron parking; and
- 4) provide a full-time janitor-maintenance man.

¹ Governor's Commission on Library Resources, "Resources of North Carolina Libraries," Edited by Robert B. Downs, Raleigh, 1965, p. 11.

CHAPTER 5

TRANSPORTATION

MINOR STREETS AND SIDEWALKS

The main improvements necessary to upgrade the minor streets in Elkin are paving (which might involve some widening), curb and guttering, elimination of deadends (or at least the provision of turn-arounds), the provision of sidewalks, and so forth.

There are 15 sections of unpaved streets within the city limits. For the most part, they are quite short and dead-ended. The following streets were reported on the Powell Bill Map (see Map 6 of this report):

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Auburn Avenue | 9. Green Valley Road |
| 2. Collins Road | 10. Young Street Extension |
| 3. Veneer Street Extension | 11. Green-Wood Street |
| 4. Day Street | 12. Hillcrest Drive Extension |
| 5. E. Spring Street (portion) | 13. Hay Street |
| 6. Commerce Street Extension | 14. Unnamed street west of Brenhaven |
| 7. Boyd Street | 15. Unnamed deadend street off E. Spring Street |
| 8. Surry Avenue Extension | |

It is questionable whether it would be feasible to improve many of these unpaved streets since little, if any, traffic occurs on them. It is, therefore, recommended that paving be delayed until such is petitioned by the property owners, or until vehicular traffic warrants such action.

An adequate sidewalk system is present in the CBD area of Elkin. Sidewalks also extend from the business area along N. Bridge Street to the city limits, along Elk Spur Street to the Wilkes County line, along West Main Street, and along East Main Street to the Chatham Company. This is felt to be adequate.

PARKING

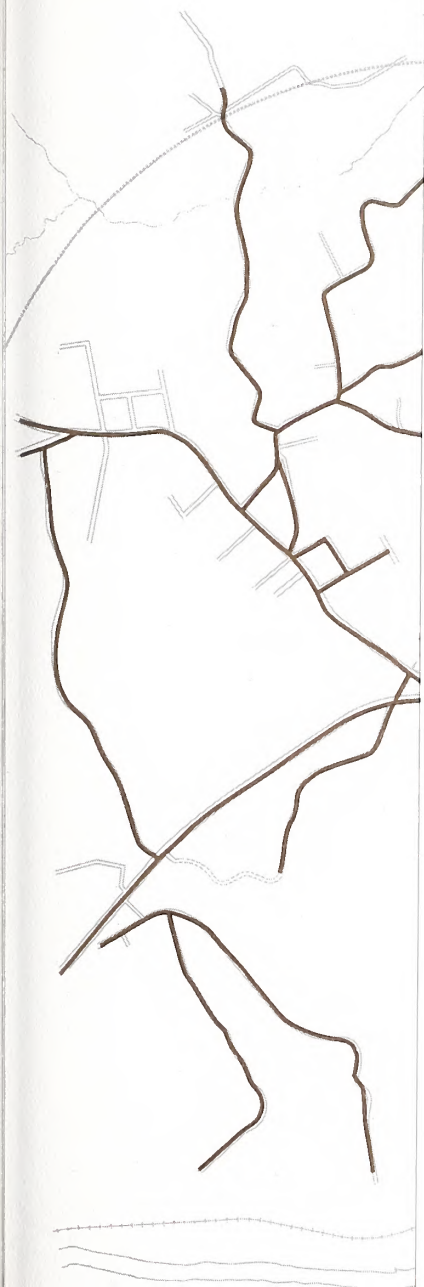
Public parking is not generally considered a public responsibility and therefore is not usually included in a community facilities plan. However, with the increased use and importance of automobiles, parking has become a necessity for the economic life of most business districts. Many small towns and most larger cities are now making studies to find solutions to their economic decline. One major factor is often the availability of public parking, easily accessible to the general public and convenient to all businesses.

Elkin has made available three large municipally owned parking lots. These paved lots are metered (10 hours for 25¢) and located on the edge of the town's central business district. One lot, which contains approximately 100 parking spaces, is located directly across from the Town Hall on the corner of East Market and North Bridge Streets. This is an excellent location -- only one block from Main Street and the heart of the business district. Entrance and exit are obtained from both streets. It is well lighted and attractively buffered with trees and plantings. Another municipal lot is located on West Main Street near the Post Office and new library. It is smaller than the other lot, but just as convenient to downtown patrons. Access is gained by Front Street and an alley. The third lot, containing about 40 spaces, is located at the Market and Church Streets intersection. In an excellent location, it is only one block from the heart of the central business district.

Practically all streets in the central business district provide on-street parking meters. There are over 500 metered parking spaces (including both on-street and off-street facilities) in Elkin. The annual revenue from these meters is approximately \$24,000.

ELKIN

North Caroli



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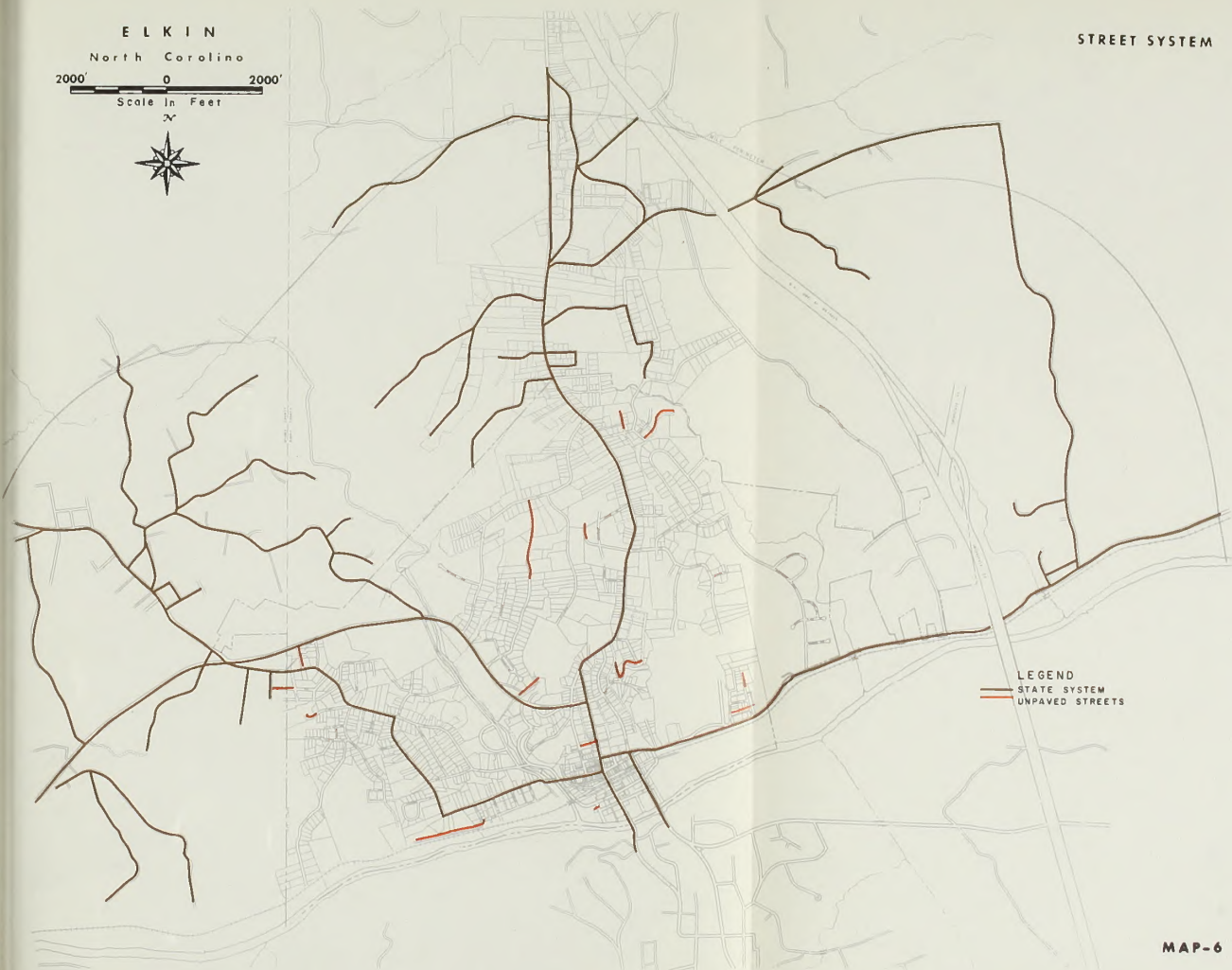
ELKIN

North Carolina

2000' 0 2000'
Scale In Feet



STREET SYSTEM



LEGEND
STATE SYSTEM
UNPAVED STREETS

The Chatham Manufacturing Company, the town's largest traffic generator, provides off-street parking for its employees in private lots. Ample off-street parking areas are also provided by most of the businesses which are located in the commercial strip on North Bridge Street.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Public parking facilities in the business area of Elkin are presently adequate. However, growth is projected for Elkin and as a result more vehicular and pedestrian traffic will be heading for the towntown area. An additional off-street parking lot will be needed to pick up this load. It is, therefore, recommended that such a facility be constructed in the eastern portion of the CBD.
2. It is assumed that strict enforcement of the Elkin Zoning Ordinance's off-street parking provisions will provide ample parking facilities for all new users in the planning area.

STREET CONVENIENCES

Street conveniences include such facilities as litter deposits, street trees, identification markers, sidewalk benches, etc.

Litter deposits in the town are provided through an American Legion project. They contain advertising from local merchants and are placed along all the business streets and intersections. The Legion has done an excellent job in providing this necessary service. The deposits are well placed and should be adequate for the planning period.

Most of the streets in the town are well marked as to street names; however, several of these markers are in need of fresh lettering and painting.

A new traffic light system was implemented in 1968 and according to the Police Chief, accident rates at the intersections where the new lights were installed have shown a marked decline. The Advance Planning Department of the State Highway Commission is currently in the process of drafting a preliminary thoroughfare plan for the Elkin-Jonesville area. Recommendations concerning traffic signals will be delayed until the plan is adopted by the three municipalities and the State Highway Commission has determined the feasibility of such installation.

Consideration should be given to planting street trees or providing planters and benches in the downtown area. These would beautify the area and provide rest areas. For shopping districts to survive they must be made convenient and attractive to the shoppers.

CHAPTER 6

OTHER FACILITIES

AIRPORT

The Elkin Municipal Airport is located on C. C. Camp Road about five miles northeast of Elkin. At present, this facility consists of a recently paved 4,000-foot landing strip. Access is gained to the airstrip by an unpaved road which at times is barricaded by a chain across it. There are no marked or paved parking spaces for automobiles at this time. A long-range plan and an Elkin Airport Authority have been established for this facility.

In October, 1968, the town, with Federal Aviation Agency approval, received bids for Step Two conversion of the then existing turf strip to the paved 4,000-foot runway, a 300 by 150 foot parking apron, a connecting taxiway, and a lighted beacon. This action was recommended by the FAA National Airport Plan. The airport is now able to accommodate all ordinary private and business planes up to the size of a DC3.

The total cost of the paving project is \$280,000. Fifty per cent of the funds are supplied by the FAA, with the rest coming from local contributions and other grants. An Appalachia grant of \$40,920 was approved for the airport project.

The airport project dates back to early 1966. An initial outlay of \$165,000 went for excavations and preparation of the area for runway, adjacent parking area, etc. The existing facility was and is used for landings and temporary stop-overs.

The third stage of the long-range planning project calls for hangars, an operation's building, tie down facilities,

and other additions which will make it a fully usable port for both industrial and privately-owned aircraft. When completed, the local Elkin Airport Authority will have to enter into and execute a lease with some local organization for the operation of the facility.

Although the Elkin Airport will not accommodate commercial aircraft, area residents are fortunate to be less than an hour's drive from an airport that does. Smith Reynolds Airport in Winston-Salem is approximately 38 miles from Elkin. This modern airport provides local service to six eastern states via Piedmont Airlines.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Stage Three of the airport planning project should be implemented as soon as possible. At that time, Elkin will have an adequate airport for a community of its size. The proposed facility should be adequate for the 20-year planning period.
2. Trees should be removed from the runway approach zone as they are obviously hazards to air traffic. The airport should own all the property in the half-mile "clear zone" at the ends of the runway.
3. Paved, off-street automobile parking should be provided at this facility. Spaces for 50 automobiles will be adequate for the planning period.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING

TOWN HALL

The Elkin Town Hall, located on East Market Street, was built jointly by the town and the Works Progress Administration (WPA) between 1938 and 1939. This three-level building is in the heart of Elkin with easy access available from most directions via Highways 21 and 268. A large municipal parking lot (metered) is located directly across Market Street from the building. There have been no additions to this building. It is in reasonably good condition although some painting and minor repairs are needed.

The first floor of the building is occupied by the Town Clerk's office, Town Accounting Department, the Council Room, Elkin Merchants Association, and the Social Security Administration meeting room.

The second floor of the building is occupied by the Surry County Health Department and has a large room for the Recorder's Court. This room is also used for most public meetings and will become available as additional space after 1970 under the new court system.

Elkin's Police Department is housed in the basement of the Town Hall. Access to this office is gained from the outside at the rear of the building. This department has five off-street and two on-street spaces assigned to it.

At present the town has no plans for future expansions of this building.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As demands of the municipal agencies increase during the planning period, so do the demands for additional office space. Since several town departments are currently short on space, it is therefore obvious that the Town of Elkin will need office space by 1990. The ideal solution is to have a governmental complex that would house the majority, if not all, of the municipal offices.

The needs for space in a town hall should be given careful thought in order to provide the most efficient and economical facilities. The town hall affects both the operation of the municipal offices and the images of the town. A modern, efficiently planned municipal building would give a more favorable impression of the town and its administration to prospective residents and businesses as well as being a source of pride to those already in the community. Well planned facilities would certainly make possible more efficient operation of municipal functions as they increase during the next two decades.

1. It is recommended the town consider the advantages of planning a new municipal building to meet the demands of its growing municipal services. The existing town hall is in a good central location but its site does not afford room for expansion. If the town could purchase the site (adjacent to the Town Hall) that is currently occupied by FW Chevrolet Corporation's office and showroom, the town could construct the new building adjacent to the existing one. This would not interrupt municipal services because they would not have to move until the new building was completed.

The new municipal building should include a Mayor's office, Town Manager's office, large Council room, Water Department, Clerk's office, Tax Department, reception area, lounge for employees, and other such services. The Police Department would then have room to expand in the old Town Hall. The services of an architect should be utilized to prepare a floor plan that would best utilize available space in the existing Town Hall.

Off-street parking spaces for employees could be assigned across Market Street in the existing municipal parking lot. The 100-block of East Market Street could be reserved for visitors with 15 minute meters.

CEMETERY

EXISTING SITUATION

The Town of Elkin owns and operates the Hollywood Cemetery located on North Bridge Street. This facility was taken over by the town around 1920 and has been municipally operated since that time. The original tract contained 220 lots, but since then there have been four additions. These 220 original lots were for burial of eight persons per lot or for a total capacity of 1,760 persons.

The first addition was opened in 1934 and placed 159 more lots into use. In 1957, an additional 50 lots were opened for use and in 1967 some 18-20 lots were also made available. The fourth addition to the cemetery was opened in March, 1968. This new 71-lot tract is terraced just to the rear and downhill from the older part of the facility. The Town Board decided to sell the new lots not only to Elkin residents, as was the former policy, but also sell lots to out-of-town residents.

Lots are now sold in two classifications. Those wishing burial places for four in a lot may purchase same for \$300 (\$75 per lot) if they reside inside the corporate limits of Elkin, and for \$400 (\$100 per lot) if a resident outside Elkin. Lots with eight burial places are being sold for \$500 (\$62.50 per lot) to local residents and for \$600 (\$75 per lot) to out-of-town residents.

In the older portion of the cemetery, all the lots are occupied or have been sold. This situation motivated the latest annexed area. Yet to be developed is a 5½-acre tract purchased in 1967 by the town. This area is now being reserved for a major expansion.

The most outstanding problem with this new area is its topography. It is quite steep in its slope and will require a considerable amount of landscaping and filling before it can be subdivided into burial tracts.

This attractive cemetery is well maintained and cared for by an employee of the town's public works department. All roads throughout this facility, although rather narrow, are nevertheless well paved.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. With development of the newly acquired 5½-acre tract, the Hollywood Cemetery should be adequate for the remaining planning period.
2. It is also recommended that the town continue its present policy of perpetual maintenance, which is the agreement upon which the sale of burial lot is made -- that it be adequately cared for indefinitely.
3. Present policies should be reviewed to determine if charges are sufficient to cover the expense of maintenance services provided by the town. Figures on a per-lot basis, the price range will be from \$62.50 to \$100 -- depending upon the size tract bought and the residency of the buyer. These prices seem to be in accord with those in towns similar to Elkin's size. Of course, the cost of cemetery maintenance will undoubtedly increase during the next two decades as will housing, living, etc. It is therefore recommended that the Town Board of Commissioners review the sale price of lots every five years, or in 1974, 1979, 1984, and 1989.

RECREATION

The planning process (Land Development Plan, Zoning Ordinance, Community Facilities Plan, etc.) is primarily concerned with the space and locational requirements of the recreation program, but these requirements are derived from the programs which are considered necessary to meet the recreational needs of the community.

Local public parks and recreation programs are only part of the leisure time resources available to people in a community. There are usually other commercial facilities, county and state parks, and national parks and recreation facilities to meet the needs for out-of-town trips and vacations. Local communities logically limit their programs to satisfy short-time adult leisure demands through afternoon and evening programs and the recreational needs of children and teenagers.

EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES

Opportunities for participation in recreation are offered by public programs, private organizations, and commercial establishments. This survey briefly scans the range of recreation opportunities in both the Elkin planning area and the general vicinity. A description of the areas, facilities and programs are offered.

Gilvin Roth YMCA (Semi-Public)

This facility, which was built in 1942, is perhaps one of the finest recreational institutions in northwest North Carolina. Located on East Main Street, beside the Chatham Company, this facility serves as an industrial, town, and areawide YMCA. It provides

recreation facilities for all age groups and serves as a meeting place for civic organizations and banquets on special occasions. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 1,200 with banquet facilities; two large dining rooms to accommodate from 150-200 people, and two small dining rooms to accommodate 40 people.

Elkin's only public swimming pool (75'x95') is located in the YMCA. Swimming classes are taught during the summer months.

Plans include closing a portion of the YMCA's nine lane bowling alley because of lack of bowling interest. Three lanes will be converted into an archery range; three lanes will be converted into pistol and rifle ranges; and three lanes will be earmarked for children's bowling. All the activities are supervised by competent instructors.

The old Elkin Library room in the YMCA will become a game room including pocket billiards, ping pong, darts, shuffle board, etc.

The YMCA's winter program includes a vigorous basketball league along with several special activity classes.

At present, YMCA membership is around 2,000 persons.

Memorial Park (Municipal)

Elkin's Memorial Park is located on North Front Street at the Elkin River. This excellent facility contains six asphalt tennis courts, paved basketball and volleyball courts, sheltered shuffle board courts, a kiddy pool, horseshoes, swings and gym sets, outdoor grills, picnic tables, and toilets. There is also a large grassy field located behind the tennis courts that can be used for various sporting events. The facility is well lighted for nighttime use.

A footbridge across the Elkin River connects this facility with the Elkin High School athletic field.

A supervised summer recreational program is conducted at the park for children between the ages of 4 and 14. There is no charge for the park program which reached over 4,800 children in the summer of 1968. It lasts for ten weeks and is carried on five days a week beginning with the first week in June. In addition to the daytime

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recreation facilities for all age groups and serves as a meeting place for civic organizations and banquets on special occasions. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 1,200 with banquet facilities; two large dining rooms to accommodate from 150-200 people, and two small dining rooms to accommodate 40 people.

Elkin's only public swimming pool (75'x95') is located in the YMCA. Swimming classes are taught during the summer months.

Plans include closing a portion of the YMCA's nine lane bowling alley because of lack of bowling interest. Three lanes will be converted into an archery range; three lanes will be converted into pistol and rifle ranges; and three lanes will be earmarked for children's bowling. All the activities are supervised by competent instructors.

The old Elkin Library room in the YMCA will become a game room including pocket billiards, ping pong, darts, shuffle board, etc.

The YMCA's winter program includes a vigorous basketball league along with several special activity classes.

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RECREATION FACILITIES



LEGEND

- EXISTING FACILITY
- PROPOSED PICNIC & NATURE AREAS
- ▲ PROPOSED PLAY LOTS & PLAY GROUNDS

activities, the park is open five nights a week (6:30 to 9:30) for tennis, dancing, picnics, and other supervised recreation.

A program involving several dances was initiated in the summer of 1968 for the 14-18 age group. An aged and retired program for elder citizens was also initiated. This was in the form of day excursions to points of cultural interest around the area.

Crater Field (Municipal)

The Elkin Recreation Department conducts a summer baseball program at Crater Field. The program consists of three leagues -- four minor league teams, six Little League and four Pony League teams. These 14 teams have a total of 230 boys on their rosters.

The facility is located in the Yadkin River bottom just off Commerce Street. The field is well maintained, lighted and is an excellent use of flood plain land.

Cedarbrook Country Club (Private)

The facility has an 18-hole golf course, swimming pool, tennis courts and club house. Cedarbrook is located in the North Elkin community between US 21 and Golf Club Road (SR 1133). Admittance is by club membership.

Nearby Recreational Facilities

The 18-hole Cedarlake Golf Course is located two miles south of Jonesville on Swan Creek Road. This is a semi-public facility.

The Boonville Golf Club is also semi-public and is located about ten miles east of Elkin on NC 67.

High Meadows Country Club (private) is about 20 miles north of Elkin in Alleghany County's Roaring Gap. The High Meadows Inn and Ski Lodge are also located in Roaring Gap. This commercial facility is open for skiing from early December until early March.

The federally-operated Blue Ridge Parkway is a toll-free thoroughfare which traverses the mountains of western North Carolina. It provides one of the most scenic driveways in all America. It is normally closed to the general public during "icy" winter months. Access to the Parkway is gained on US 21 about 23 miles north of Elkin.

Stone Mountain State Park is located on the Wilkes-Alleghany County line about 30 miles northwest of Elkin. This mass of granite rises 500 feet above the surrounding foothills of the Blue Ridge. The area has rugged and scenic terrain, trout streams, beautiful timber and mountain shrubs, sites for lakes, camping and picnic facilities.

There are two commercial motion picture theaters in the area -- the Reeves in Elkin and the Valley Drive-In in Jonesville. Other commercial recreation facilities in the town are limited to two pool halls.

Elkin's City Recreation Program

The Town of Elkin has an established municipal recreation commission consisting of nine board members. These people represent different areas around Elkin and have all been involved in recreation. The N. C. Recreation Department has indicated it will cooperate with the local commission in helping build a strong program on a limited budget. The 1968-69 budget for Elkin's Recreation Department is about \$15,000, which represents a \$5,000 increase over the previous fiscal year.

The Department has a Park Director who administers the summer program at Memorial Park. The Director and her staff (including Neighborhood Youth Corps and PACE helpers) have set up a program to handle an average of 400 children a day during the summer months.

EVALUATION

When compared to towns of similar size, Elkin's recreation program and facilities are impressive. Memorial Park and the YMCA are fine assets to the community. The present program is limited to summer sports and playground activities; however, there is a need for more winter

recreation. Necessary facilities (excluding the YMCA) are limited or non-existent.

Some activities require only a meeting room and if activities are organized, space could be made available in churches, schools, and other public or private buildings until the town has its own recreation building.

Full-time recreation directors and year-round programs are not usually feasible for communities with less than 7500 people. It is often better for small communities to develop part-time winter programs with part-time paid direction and a full-time summer program when more facilities are available and a wider range of activities is possible.

Financing a recreation program is always a problem in towns of Elkin's size. The General Fund is usually the means for recreation revenue. Some municipalities use a tax levy (State law is up to 10¢/\$100), back taxes, intangible tax, tax interest, sales tax refund and a franchise tax. Other sources of revenue for municipal recreation services include: ABC funds, interest and rents, sales tax refunds, amusement fund, contribution and gifts, surplus from previous years, parking meters, concession profits, rentals, water and lights, federal funds, surplus funds and charges and fees at the facility.

STANDARDS

A balanced recreation program that encourages some participation by every citizen is the surest approach to the securement of public benefit and enjoyment through recreation. To achieve a balanced recreation program, many state and national standards have been designed over the years as guides

to workable recreation planning. One of the most frequently cited standards for recreation planning is the National Recreational Association's ratio of 10 acres per 1,000 persons.

Elkin should presently have about 34 acres for recreation use. It has, in fact, only about 10 acres. However, both Memorial Park and the Gilvin Roth YMCA provide many programs in relatively small areas, but these areas will become cramped with the anticipated increase in the town's population. Therefore, it is well to remember that the particular characteristics of an area should shape the ultimate form of the long-range recreation plan. Considering these factors, a useful set of recreation standards for the Town of Elkin might read as follows:

- a) The program should serve all age groups, both sexes, all races and all income groups.
- b) The program should be conducted throughout the year at indoor and outdoor centers and should serve the entire community.
- c) The parks and other recreation facilities should be conveniently located and easily accessible.
- d) The recreation and park areas should present a pleasing appearance, both from within and without, even if only limited space is available for landscaping.
- e) Adequate space should be provided for playing fields free of encumbrances, obstacles and similar barriers to free movement.
- f) Long-range plans for park acquisitions and improvements should be in existence.
- g) The community recreation program should be designed to allow for a wide range of individual choices by providing many different types of recreation activities.
- h) The program should be such that family participation is encouraged through such considerations as the establishment of planned leisure activities (i.e., picnic areas, boating, and so forth); and

- i) Finally, the overall program should be viewed as a vital part of the community's interest in and support for the preservation of open spaces for future generations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended that the town purchase additional land within the planning area for future development as recreational sites. The sites should be protected from both public and private encroachment. More open land is going to be converted to urban usages. Now is the time to acquire, develop, maintain and protect recreational sites for all the people, including those of future generations.
2. Picnic and natural areas should be developed somewhere in or near Elkin. Areas along the Yadkin River, Elkin River, off Johnson Ridge Road, and on C. C. Camp Road in the North Elkin community, would be suitable for this purpose.
3. Plans should be formulated for a year-round recreational program to later be administered by a full-time director. Elkin's population in 1989 should be large enough to warrant a full-time director.
4. A community center should be constructed for indoor programs to house administrative offices for the recreation department.
5. A vacant building should be purchased or leased as use for a teen center. The teenagers in Elkin need a place where supervised recreation can be attended.
6. A suggested Fall and Winter recreation program could include the following:

Children's Activities -- play school, dance class, art lessons, junior football, peewee basketball, guitar lessons.

Programs for the Aging and Handicapped - deaf and/or blind family night, cerebral palsied nursery, sign language class, retarded adults, retarded children, retarded scout troop, nursing and rest home party, sheltered workshop party.

Instructional Classes - square dance, golf classes, judo classes, guitar lessons, billiard classes, ceramics, art lessons, decoupage, copper enameling, dance class, obedience class, bridge class, exercise classes.

Adult Activities and Clubs - garden club, newcomers' club, retired citizens club, kennel club, coin club, stamp club, gourmet club, investment club, bridge club.

Special Events - snow men building contests, paint-up-fix-up contests, blocking streets for sledding, benefit bridge parties, pancake festival, banquet and parties.

7. It is recommended that the town use the following schedule as a guideline to develop its recreational facilities during the 20-year planning period. While economically impractical for the town to purchase all the land or construct all the needs of its recreational program at one time, it is anticipated that the facilities will be acquired "a piece at a time" until the overall program has been completed.

Public Recreational Facility Needs for Elkin

Name of Facility	Major Functions and Facilities	Recommended Size	Recommended Location
Playlots (ages 2-6)	Simple & safe apparatus (swings, slide, jungle jim, play house, wading pool), benches, hard & soft surfaces	25-100 sq. ft. per child on the lot	1. Memorial Park (existing) 2. N. Bridge St. area at town limits line 3. Elk Spur St. area at county line 4. Adjacent to Crater Field

Public Recreational Facility Needs for Elkin (continued)

Name of Facility	Major Functions and Facilities	Recommended Size	Recommended Location
Play-grounds (ages 5-15)	Playlot, apparatus area for older children, open space for informal games, paved area for court games (softball, touch football), spray pool, shaded area for story telling, crafts, and other quiet play, shelter	1 acre per 800 population	1. Memorial Park (existing) 2. Combined with Areas 2, 3, 4, listed above
Community Recreation Center (all ages)	Social, game, reading, and club rooms, craft shop, kitchen, assembly hall, and recreation administrative offices.	1 acre per 800 population	1. Central location that would be within equal distance to the majority of the area's population. Building should be located at Memorial Park site if at all possible.

8. It is recommended that the Elkin Town Board negotiate with the Elkin School Board for the use of school athletic fields for recreation purposes during the summer months. Summer baseball, softball leagues, and similar programs could be established for the youth of the area utilizing school property. This would require minimum supervision and would depend upon commercial sponsorship for provision of uniforms and equipment. It is felt that the small appropriation necessary for coordinating activities and reimbursing the School Board for actual expenses would be a good investment. The school system already has several trained supervisors (teachers, coaches, Physical Education instructors) who would be ideal for this type of summer employment. These people are already familiar with the school facilities and policies. They also know the children. As a result, they would be most beneficial to the recreation program.

While it is desirable for the town to work with the School Board in joint acquisition, development and maintenance of school grounds for recreation purposes, it is necessary to have an agreement between the two bodies containing the following provisions:

- a) that henceforth both governing bodies will give full consideration to the need of joint planning in the selection of sites for parks and school sites, and that each party will give the other an opportunity to make recommendations concerning the developments planned, recognizing that the final decisions are reserved for the governing body in which title to the property is vested;
- b) that the town and School Board will each make available certain structures, or parts of structures, and land areas to be used jointly at scheduled times to be specified in writing; and
- c) that either party in making use of the property of the other shall bear financial responsibility for damage to the property occurring during such use, except for damage attributable to normal wear and tear.

PART 2

CHAPTER 1

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM

A Public Improvements Program is a comprehensive listing of public improvements that are needed for a twenty-year period (1970-1990). Specifically, it is defined as:

"A program which identifies and lists public improvements, existing and projected requirements, based on other plan items. It establishes a priority schedule with appropriate justification, after taking into consideration relative urgency of public need. The Public Improvements Program provides¹ the groundwork for the community's capital budget."

These improvements, which include such facilities as municipal buildings, parks and utilities, were proposed and detailed in the Community Facilities Plan. In fact, the Public Improvements Program assembles a list of all public improvements which will be needed by Elkin in the next two decades as recommended in other long-range studies such as the Land Development Plan, special engineering studies and physical development plans for the town.

It is the purpose of this program to establish a priority scheduling of municipal improvements according to the relative urgency or need. It does not attempt to establish cost estimates of improvements or recommend methods of financing; this is the purpose of the Capital Improvements Budget.

¹. Answers On Comprehensive Community Planning, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Program Guide #2.

A clear understanding of long-range needs for public improvements provides a significant method of achieving greater service with economy. A comprehensive listing of future expenses thereby becomes particularly important to those who are interested in the future financial position of Elkin and the necessary services that must be furnished in order that a stable growth pattern be maintained.

METHOD OF SCHEDULING IMPROVEMENTS

This report combines the recommendations of all prior planning and supporting studies undertaken by the Town of Elkin. A priority schedule designed to meet the anticipated needs of the community occurs at different intervals -- annually every other year, and every several years. In this report, the priorities are scheduled on a yearly (fiscal) basis for the first five years or until June 30, 1975. The remaining fifteen years (to 1990) will be listed in three five-year stages to complete the twenty-year planning period. These priorities will be listed under the appropriate department along with their justifications.

RECENT FISCAL HISTORY

Elkin's 1968-69 budget of \$526,676 was considerably higher than that of the \$390,000 for fiscal year 1967-68. The 1968-69 budget was boosted by a hefty increase in the amount of money set aside to pay off debt service (principal and interest) involved in water and sewer projects recently compleyed. The amount totalled \$123,480, as compared with \$53,840 in the 1967-68 budget.

To meet the additional amount of the 1968-69 budget, the tax rate was increased from \$1.00 to \$1.13, based on 60% of the town's total evaluation of \$25.2 million. The right to raise and lower this tax ratio is held by the municipal government.

The estimated assessed valuation in Elkin in fiscal year 1968-69 showed a gain of approximately \$500,000 over the previous year. The budget also called for an increase in municipal water and sewer rates. Water was raised from \$1.50 per 3,000 gallons (minimum) to \$2.60 per 2,000 gallons. Sewer service went from \$.75 to \$1.40 monthly.

Among the overall increases in estimated expenses, advanced salaries in line with new wage and hour laws figured prominently. All expense items showed some increase, except about \$2,000 less was placed in the contingency fund. The 1967-68 budget called for a total of \$180,310 to be placed in the General Fund, whereas the 1968-69 budget called for only \$148,680.

Elkin's 1969-70 tax rate was raised \$.04, or to a rate of \$1.17 per \$100 valuation (based on a \$27.5 million property valuation -- an increase of \$2 million over the previous fiscal year).

The total budget for 1969-70 was \$636,550, an increase of \$109,873 over the previous year's \$526,676. Only slightly more than half of the budget came from the ad valorem tax. The rest of the revenue is provided from interest on invested money, licenses, fees, rents, government refunds, and private contributions. A breakdown of the 1967-68, 1968-69, and 1969-70 budgets is shown as follows:

Department	1969-70	Increase or Decrease	1968-69	Increase or Decrease	1967-68
Administration	\$ 32,000	\$- 2,300	\$ 34,300	\$+12,800	\$ 21,500
Police	70,940	+13,140	57,800	+ 5,200	52,600
Streets	73,000	- 3,000	76,000	+ 1,000	75,000
Water	80,000	+12,600	67,400	+17,400	50,000
Sanitary	33,800	- 6,156	39,956	+13,956	20,000
Sewage Plant	11,000	+ 4,000	7,000	+ 1,000	6,000
Fire	19,000	0	19,000	+ 2,000	17,000
Cemetery	4,000	0	4,000	- 2,000	6,000
Recreation	16,000	+ 920	15,080	+ 5,080	10,000
Other Exp.*	38,440	+ 4,120	34,320	+ 6,360	27,960
Debt Service	187,000	+63,520	123,480	+69,640	53,840
Contingency Fund	71,370	+23,030	48,340	- 1,760	50,100
Total	\$636,550	\$+109,873	\$526,676	\$+136,676	\$390,000
*Fuel, rents, insurance, advertising, library, health, retirement, janitor, civil defense, rescue squad and miscellaneous.					

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

Updating and periodical review of this program should be a continuing process. The schedule on the following pages should be regarded as a general guide and, therefore, viewed as being flexible. A rigid, long-range scheduling is impractical due to changing economic conditions. Reviewing this program every three or four years can save considerable fiscal difficulties owing to these changing conditions and unexpected needs.

Although the purpose of this report is not to recommend methods of financing the plan, it is necessary to briefly mention several. Current town revenues are most commonly used to finance the proposed improvements. This is usually considered the best way to finance an improvement because it is less costly and, therefore, more acceptable to the public. However, when current revenues are inadequate for a costly improvement (such as constructing a new water treatment plant), a bond issue is usually recommended in the Capital Improvements Budget.

TENTATIVE PROJECT SCHEDULE

FISCAL YEAR ---- 1970 - 71

<u>No.</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Public Improvement</u>	<u>Justification</u>
1.	Fire	Replace 1946 Chevrolet pumper with new 1,000 gpm pumper	Pumpers generally considered to have a useful life of 20 years.
2.	Rescue Squad	Replace 1946 GMC truck with new "carry all" type rescue vehicle	This truck is beyond economic repair.
3.	Police	Purchase a portable communications system (walkie-talkies)	Necessary to town patrol and directing traffic. Would put user in constant contact with police station.
4.	Police	Replace 1968 police cruiser	It is considered desirable to replace police vehicles every two years.
5.	Water System	Map existing and proposed water lines and hydrants	Vital to the continuing process of providing water service.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Public Improvement</u>	<u>Justification</u>
6.	Sanitary Sewerage	Map all existing and proposed sewers.	Vital to the continuing process of providing adequate sewerage service.
7.	Storm Drainage	Install paved guttering in conjunction with any new street paving	To insure proper surface water runoff. (Such action may be required of subdividers to install at their own expense by subsequent subdivision regulations.
8.	Public Works Yard	Purchase site in an industrial area for new public works yard and building	Existing site is incompatible to adjacent uses and existing space is now cramped.
9.	School System	Employ architect to draw up plans for new primary school building at Elkin School site on Church St.	Existing building is over 55 years old and completely obsolete.
10.	School System	Provide off-street parking spaces for 30 vehicles at Elkin Primary School	To alleviate existing traffic and parking congestion.
11.	School System	Start school land purchase program to acquire additional area at school sites as delineated in <u>Community Facilities Plan</u>	Necessary to acquire much needed space for school facilities.
12.	Library	Begin planting, beautification and landscaping program at the Big Elkin River area which borders the library	To beautify the area and to conserve the river bank.
13.	Library	Pave the parking area in the lower level of the library	The volume of use in the area warrants such action.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Public Improvement</u>	<u>Justification</u>
14.	Streets	Begin policy of paving unpaved streets in the town -- Ridge Street and East Spring Street	This action is justified by the number of persons who reside in the area.
15.	Recreation	Start recreational land purchase program to acquire additional area for parks and playgrounds as delineated in the <u>Community Facilities Plan</u>	Necessary to acquire much needed space for recreational facilities.

FISCAL YEAR ---- 1971-72

1.	Fire	Install fire warning light at intersection of NC 268 and Front Street	Public safety -- to warn motorists when fire trucks exit from station.
2.	Rescue Squad	Purchase site for new rescue squad building	Department's size and service requires an independent building.
3.	Police	Hire an additional police officer	To meet people-per-policeman standard of one officer per 600 persons.
4.	Police	Replace 1969 police cruiser	It is considered desirable to replace police vehicles every two years.
5.	Water System	Connect deadend water lines into a gridiron system in Oakwood and Hillcrest Drives area and along Ivy Circle	To improve water circulation in that area.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Public Improvement</u>	<u>Justification</u>
6.	Storm Drainage	Install adequate storm drains along East and West Main Street	To prevent minor flooding from surface runoff.
7.	Refuse Collection	Increase refuse pick-up frequency to three times per week for businesses and industries	Will prevent accumulation of combustible material and will meet the demand in increase pick-up frequency.
8.	Cemetery	Develop the 5½-acre tract into burial lots	For future expansion to fulfill demand.
9.	Recreation	Construct playlots in Elk Spur Street area near Wilkes County line and North Bridge Street area near municipal limits	Area's population should be provided with such facility.

FISCAL YEAR ---- 1972-73

1.	Fire	Hire an additional full-time fireman	To augment existing two-man (full-time) force in three-man shifts
2.	Rescue Squad	Build rescue squad building	To provide adequate space for the department.
3.	Police	Hire additional police officer	This action will bring force up to full strength and meet people-per-policeman standard.
4.	Water System	Extend water lines into West Elkin area south of NC 268	Will provide people of that area with an adequate water supply.
5.	Water System	Connect deadend lines along Harris Street, Edgewood Drive, Hawthorne Road and Brookwood Drive	To provide area with better water circulation.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Public Improvement</u>	<u>Justification</u>
6.	School System	Begin construction of new school building at Elkin Primary site	Existing building is obsolete.
7.	School System	Prepare architectural plans for new administrative building	Existing building is obsolete and will need to be moved for Elkin Primary School expansion.
8.	Library	Hire full-time janitor and maintenance man	The size of this facility's plant warrants such action.
9.	Streets	Pave remaining unpaved streets in town	To improve traffic circulation.
10.	Parking	Purchase land at eastern boundary of CBD for municipal parking lot	This would result in more parking places for commercial shoppers. The off-street parking lots would alleviate any serious deficiency in on-street parking in Elkin's central business district.

FISCAL YEAR ---- 1973-74

1.	Fire	Replace 1952 American LaFrance pumper (750 gpm) with new 1,000 gpm pumper	Pumpers are generally considered to have a useful life of 20 years.
2.	Police	Purchase a three-wheel police motor scooter	Needed in town patrol and parking meter survey.
3.	Water System	Extend water service into the North Elkin community	To provide more adequate water circulation in that area.
4.	Sanitary Sewerage	Extend sewerage service into West Elkin area south of NC 268	This area will probably become part of Elkin someday and the residents will need such service.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Public Improvement</u>	<u>Justification</u>
5.	Refuse Collection	Replace existing pick-up truck with new packer-type truck	Necessary item in operation of refuse collection.
6.	Public Works Yard	Construct public works yard and building	Alleviate cramped space that now exists.
7.	School System	Begin construction of six new classrooms at North Elkin School	To provide adequate classroom space for the students.
8.	School System	Purchase 35 additional acres at Elkin High School	Additional space is needed for any future expansion.
9.	School System	Construction new Administrative Building near Elkin High School	Old building is obsolete and was razed for Elkin Primary School expansion.
10.	Street Conveniences	Provide street trees, planters, benches, etc., in the central business district	To make downtown Elkin an attractive and convenient place to shop.
11.	Recreation	Expand park facilities at Memorial Park and Crater Field areas	To acquire and provide recreational area for Elkin's increasing population.

FISCAL YEAR ---- 1974-75

1.	Police	Purchase an additional police cruiser	Will increase efficiency of town patrol.
2.	Police	Replace existing communications system with Interstate and "C" code systems	Existing systems are old and in need of replacement.
3.	Water System	Extend water line along C. C. Camp Road and Johnson Ridge Road	To provide residents of that area with municipal water.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Public Improvement</u>	<u>Justification</u>
4.	Sewerage Service	Extend sewer lines to North Elkin area (will also require pumping station)	To provide residents of that area with adequate sewerage service.
5.	School System	Purchase 24 additional acres at North Elkin School	To alleviate cramped area that now exists.
6.	Library	Provide additional off-street parking for patrons	To alleviate overcrowded area that now exists.
7.	Recreation	Purchase or rent an empty building as use for teen center	Most economical means of providing a place for supervised and teenage activities. Enjoyable and supervised recreation should be provided the young by their town.
8.	Recreation	Purchase land along Yadkin and Elkin Rivers for later development as picnic and natural areas	Will provided needed recreation space and will act as a conservation method.
9.	Municipal Building	Purchase F-W Chevrolet Building as site for future expanded Town Hall	Existing Town Hall is inadequate for modern municipal functions.
10.	Airport	Provide paved parking spaces for fifty automobiles	This action will provide adequate parking facilities for both users and visitors of the airport.

FISCAL YEARS 1975-1990

The following improvements are listed in three, five-year groups (1975-1980; 1980-1985; 1985-1990) without priority recommendations. This was necessary because of the uncertainty of growth estimates, revenue sources, population and economic trends as well as construction and material costs. There are, however, several improvements and equipment replacements that are obviously of an annual or recurring nature and should be programmed as such. Also, there are several major street and water improvements that should be scheduled within the remaining fifteen-year period but which cannot be pinned down to any particular fiscal year. Regardless of the uncertainty involved, it is useful to list anticipated improvements in advance of actual capital budgeting in order to grasp the overall pattern of the improvements program.

FISCAL YEARS 1975-1980

1. Replace 1958 American LaFrance Pumper (1,000 gpm) with a new 1,000 gpm pumper.

Pumpers are generally considered to have a useful life of 20 years.

2. Hire extra full-time personnel for the fire department.

To supplement the existing full-time force and to increase insurance rating.

3. Expand police department space into unused space in Town Hall.

Additional room is needed to provide the department with room it needs for future expansion.

4. Replace police vehicles every two years.
It is considered desirable to replace police vehicles every two years.
5. Make study of the municipal water system.
To determine its adequacy during this five-year period.
6. Extend sewerage service along C. C. Camp and Johnson Ridge Road areas.
Number of people living in that area need adequate sanitary sewerage service.
7. Conduct review of storm sewerage system and expand system if needed during this five-year period.
To insure proper drainoff of storm water.
8. Purchase site for recreational use near the new Chatham Hospital.
To acquire and provide more recreational area for Elkin's increasing population.
9. Begin a downtown "paint-up and clean-up" program.
For the beautification of Elkin's central business district.
10. Replace or repair street name signs when needed and paint street light poles.
A continuing process in the Elkin beautification program.
11. Connect West Market Street with Front Street at the Elkin River Bridge.
This action will provide better "in-town" circulation for vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

FISCAL YEARS 1980-1985

1. Purchase a modern aerial fire truck with power-raised ladders to insure more adequate fire protection.
Necessary equipment for a modern fire fighting force. Would provide greater protection for buildings of two stories or more.
2. Hire additional full-time firemen.
To supplement the existing force and to insure adequate fire protection.
3. Hire an additional police officer per every 500-person population increase.
To insure an adequate person-per-policeman ratio.
4. Replace police vehicles every two years.
It is generally considered desirable to replace such vehicles every two years.
6. Expand sewage treatment plant's capacity to 1.5 mgd.
This action will render the plant adequate throughout the planning period.
7. Replace old 8" sewer lines with new 12" lines when such need arises.
To provide more efficient sewage collection system.
8. Purchase an additional packer type refuse collection truck and employ two more men.
The increased population in Elkin will warrant such action.
9. Provide additional off-street parking at North Elkin Elementary School and Elkin High School.
To alleviate traffic and parking congestion.

10. Prepare architectural plans for new municipal building adjacent to existing municipal building.

Increased municipal governmental functions will warrant such action.

11. Extend water and sewer lines to any area within the corporate limits that do not have such service.

For the town to provide the best possible means of water and sewerage service to its residents.

12. Establish a program of adjoining recreation areas to school playground facilities.

By this action, the physical facilities of school playgrounds (swings, ball fields, etc.) can be utilized beyond school hours.

13. Purchase a street sweeper and replace same every ten years.

Needed for proper street maintenance. The standard life of this item is ten years.

